

The Columbian.

VOL 40.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

NO. 36

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE Farmers National Bank. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLEISEN, CASHIER.

HELD UP.

Daring Case of Highway Robbery at Lime Ridge on Saturday Night.

Station Agent the Victim.

Harry Wertman, agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad at Lime Ridge, was on his way home from the station last Saturday night at a quarter of ten, when he was suddenly confronted by two masked men who commanded him to throw up his hands. Wertman was carrying a lantern, and this the men at once extinguished. After telling him that they would not hurt him if he kept quiet, they proceeded to examine his pockets. They found his wallet and after taking out about five dollars from one compartment they returned it to him, missing forty-five dollars in another part of it. They also took some change from his pockets making about twelve dollars in all.

It was a dark night and raining hard. Wertman was permitted to depart and came in to M. I. Low's, where he left his money and his watch, and then went home. Notice of the robbery was telegraphed the company at Scranton.

The robbers are supposed to be two men who got on the evening south-bound train at Plymouth with tickets for Lime Ridge. They were not seen to alight on the station side.

This is a bold piece of business and is getting near home. It is to assist in putting a stop to such crimes that the new state constabulary is being organized, though just what it could have done in such a case, if fully established, is not quite clear. Such crimes will probably not be committed where the new state police is located, and at other points the criminals will be far away before the police can get there.

CHARLES PEACOCK DEAD.

Charles, youngest son of Mrs. Thirma Peacock, was operated on for appendicitis on Friday of last week. Dr. Bruner performed the operation, and there were present Drs. Stewart of Wilkes-Barre, John Montgomery and Miller, the first two assisting.

Charles had been ill for several days, and for some time previously had occasionally complained of pain in the abdomen. When the operation was performed it was found that the sac had burst, and the pus had escaped into the abdominal cavity, rendering his condition almost hopeless, though Dr. Stewart said that he had had a very few patients recover under similar circumstances. The boy rallied from the operation, and seemed to be holding his own until Tuesday morning when he became unconscious, and it was believed that he was dying. Just before noon however he regained consciousness, and seemed better, but on Wednesday at about nine o'clock the end came, and he passed away. He was a son of the late John F. Peacock, who died when Charles was an infant, fourteen years ago. He is survived by his mother, two sisters, Mrs. Harry S. Barton and Miss Helen, and by one brother, William. He was a bright boy, and his early demise is a sad affliction to the family. The funeral will be held on Saturday at one o'clock, Rev. Dr. Eveland officiating.

NORMAL BUYS LAND

The School Buys the Whole Block of Lots in What is Known as the Neal Addition

FOR ITS OWN USE

At the public sale of fifty-five building lots in what is known as the Neal addition, the entire lot was bid in by C. W. Miller, Esq., acting as agent for the Bloomsburg Normal School. This land lies between the Normal School and Fifth street, and it is understood to be the intention of the school authorities in buying it to prevent its being built up to the detriment of the school property, and to hold it until such time as the school will need it for its own purposes, and this will not be many years if the school continues to grow as rapidly as in the past dozen years.

This land formerly belonged to William McKelvy and William Neal. About ten years ago it was sold by I. W. McKelvy, executor of William McKelvy, and John M. Clark, assignee of William Neal, and was purchased by parties who gave a mortgage in payment, and when they defaulted on the mortgage the land was sold on foreclosure proceedings and the former owners had to buy it in, one part coming back to the estate of William McKelvy, and the other part to the several persons who had originally purchased the Neal interest, one of whom brought about the present sale by Frank Ikeler, Trustee, by proceedings in partition, whereby a sale was necessary.

It is very desirable land and the Normal School was wise in buying now, as it is not likely they could ever get it again at the same price, and it is sure that they will need the land in the near future.

WELLS' STORE

J. G. Wells' second story addition to the rear of his store is progressing rapidly. The brick walls are up, and the roof is on. The old roof was raised up and the walls built under it. The carpenter work is going on, and the second floor room will soon be ready for occupancy. The rear of the store is lighted by glass prisms, and the office will be moved to the rear corner, thus making more room for goods. The room is 25 by 91 feet, and is well stocked with hardware, paints, etc. Mr. Wells is contemplating the addition of other lines to his business.

Fair Superintendents.

The Columbia County Agricultural Society have appointed the following superintendents of departments and reception committee: A and B—Horses and Cattle, Emory D. Hagenbuch; C—Sheep and Swine, A. R. Henrie; D—Poultry, H. Deighmiller, E and F—Grain, Vegetables and Fruits, C. E. Adams; G—Domestic Manufactures, C. E. Adams; H—Classes 21, 22, and 23, E. Ringrose; I and J—Classes 24, 25 and 26, A. V. Kressler; J—Farm Implements, W. J. Hilday; Racing, A. N. Yost; Privileges, H. S. Barton; Police, J. C. Brown.

Reception Committee—F. P. Hagenbuch, President; A. C. Creasy, E. H. Sloan, R. W. Smith, Freas Fowler, Ellis Eves, John S. Mensch.

S. C. Creasy gave his employees a half holiday on Saturday afternoon. They went to Columbia Park and had a chicken supper.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At close of Business Friday, August 25th, 1905.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY'S CALL.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	\$238,127.09	Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
United States Bonds	100,000.00	Surplus and Profits	26,773.28
Other Bonds	178,904.92	Circulation	100,000.00
Furniture & Fixtures	8,000.00	Bank Deposits	14,667.07
Cash and Reserve	80,493.60	Individual Deposits	364,085.26
	\$605,525.61		\$605,525.61

A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

THE COURTS.

Judge Staples, Monroe County is Presiding, and Rapidly Dispatches Business.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

The regular September session of Court opened on Monday morning with the Hon. C. B. Staples, President Judge of the Monroe-Pike district, presiding for Judge Little, who though improved in health is not yet strong enough to resume his duties on the bench. The day was occupied in the usual routine work, calling list of jurors, taking returns of constables, hearing motions, and the like. In charging the grand jury Judge Staples referred to the new law on cigarettes which forbids any person to furnish cigarettes or cigarette paper to any one under twenty-one years of age, under a penalty of not more than three hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars. He said that this law ought to be enforced.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Cleveland township near Jacob Stine's, was confirmed absolute.

Also report in favor of a road in Briar creek township near Levi Kline's.

Report of viewers in favor of vacating and relaying a road in Catawissa township near W. H. Robert's confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Greenwood near J. J. Heacock's confirmed nisi.

A petition was presented for the appointment of a guardian for Mrs. Mary R. Leader, and the court heard several witnesses. F. R. Drake, one of the Directors of Bloom Poor District, testified that in his opinion Mrs. Leader was not competent to look after her property. He thought her house on Fifth street is worth \$7000, and will rent for \$20 to \$25 a month. W. H. Hilday testified that \$6500 would be a low price. Dr. Altmiller testified that Mrs. Leader was of unsound mind. Judge Staples stated that he would not appoint her husband as guardian, in accordance with a rule which he had adopted not to appoint near relatives in such cases.

W. C. Johnston Esq., counsel for Bloom Poor District, stated that several persons had been asked to serve as guardian, but all had declined. So the matter rests at present.

The following returns were made by the Grand Jury:

Commonwealth vs. Allen Holdren, charge larceny and receiving; a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. George H. Nelson, charge larceny, receiving stolen goods, etc., a true bill.

In the matter of the application of congregations of the Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran congregations of Bloomsburg for the abandonment of the old cemetery at the northeast corner of Center and First streets, Bloomsburg, the Court heard the testimony of H. O. Wert, I. W. Hartman, O. W. Cherington and W. R. Ringrose, all uniting in declaring the cemetery in its present condition a public nuisance. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioners for the abandonment of the cemetery.

Wesley Morris was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. John Welliver was appointed tip staff to the Grand Jury.

The accounts of the Register and Prothonotary and Widows' Appraisements were confirmed nisi.

In petition of D. A. Michael for rule to show cause why sheriff's

TINWARE

Because of Repairs on Building we will close out

AT COST
ALL
TINWARE.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

sale should not be set aside in proceedings of D. A. Michael vs. J. E. Merrell. Court granted the rule returnable to next term of court.

In the estate of Lafayette Trivelpiece, deceased, report of auditor upon first and final account of Loretta Trivelpiece, admx., was confirmed nisi.

In estate of Michael Casey, late of town of Bloomsburg, deceased, the Court confirmed nisi the report of auditor making distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor.

In estate of Margaret Marks, deceased, auditor's report was confirmed nisi.

In re-partition of real estate of Jonas Rantz, late of township of Benton, deceased, Court confirmed nisi return of inquest.

Exceptions to the report of viewers of road in Benton township near Davis' school house were filed by Judge Herring, counsel for exceptions.

In Milton National Bank vs. C. K. Sober and Co., affidavit to dissolve writ of estrepment and rule on plaintiff, etc., was filed.

The Court granted a rule returnable September 18th to show cause why Fred Rubenstine, of Bloomsburg, should not be required to maintain his children, the same being granted upon petition of the Directors of the Poor of the Bloom Poor District.

In estate of Elizabeth Hill, auditor's report was confirmed nisi.

In estate of George Miller, late of Mifflin township, deceased, auditor's report was confirmed nisi.

In estate of John S. Giron, deceased, order of sale and return of sale confirmed nisi.

Order and return of sale in the estate of John Drum, deceased, late of Mifflin township, confirmed nisi.

Order and return of sale in estate of Aaron Loreman confirmed nisi.

Court denied the petition of Mary Alice Swayze one of the executors for discharge in estate of Robert B. Swayze inasmuch as it does not set forth such facts as would warrant the granting of the prayer thereof.

In Abraham Kline vs. W. D. Yohe, petition for rule to show cause, etc., Court granted the motion of Ralph R. John, attorney for defendant, for rule on plaintiff to show cause why the judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense.

On reading over the trial list for the second week the following cases were marked for trial:

Susan E. Cooper vs. Margaret Averal, Edward Averal and Archie Averal, doing business as Averal Sons, appeal. Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company vs. Town of Bloomsburg, assumpsit. Freas B. Ringrose vs. W. D. Campbell,

[Continued on 8th page 3rd Col.]

Everybody Says Our Clothing is Excellent

We aim to make this store in every way a **Good Clothes Store**—a store where you can get nothing but good Clothes—the best of Clothes.

Have you seen the new Fall and Winter Suits?

Keep Your Eye On Our Kind of Clothes

See how well they wear. Every garment is a model of good taste and skilful Tailoring.

Somehow you feel that the man who planned our Suits knew how to dress well himself.

He is ever on the watch for a new kink—a new style—and the fresh ideas get into our Suits as soon as they are shown by high-priced Tailors.

**Suits at \$8.00, \$10.00, \$15.00
to \$25.00.**

If you come here for your Suit you'll not pay more than you pay at other stores—but we are very sure that you will get more for your money.

BEN CIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us,
we'll treat you right.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE.

10 per cent. off
on all Furniture
during the month
of August.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OUR FIRST STEAM WARSHIP

Built By Order of James Madison in 1814.

DEFENDER OF THE PEOPLE

Fulton's Masterpiece, That Started England, But Was Never in a Fight—"Terror of the Seas" Threw Red-Hot Shot and Squirted Boiling Water.

Even in a day of wars and rumors of wars, with articles upon the relative strength of navies as common as rock quotations or weather reports, it is seldom recalled that the first steam battleship the world ever saw was built by an American for America.

The story of the Demologos is an all but forgotten incident in naval annals, yet she was the wonder of her day and her career, before her mysterious and tragic passing, quite picturesque enough to warrant the retelling.

Planned by Robert Fulton, built by order of James Madison, the Demologos appears in history in 1814. Those were days when the good folk of the towns along the Atlantic seaboard walked in fear of attack from English ships and slept lightly through troubled dreams. Our fleet of privateers had borne themselves gallantly and well at sea, but the coast lay unprotected.

The strange little craft of his suggestion corresponds most nearly perhaps to what we of today might call an unprotected gunboat for coast and harbor service, but she had "freak" features. In addition to the boilers that were to supply steam for the first time to a fighting ship she was to be fitted with furnaces in which her shot might be heated before firing. In addition to her twenty-six 32-pounders she was to carry four guns, two forward and two aft, which it was planned should be hung over bow or stern, as the case might be, with the idea of discharging heavy shot into the side of an enemy well below the water line. She was to be fitted with pumps and pipes through which large quantities of water might be spouted upon the decks and into the ports of her adversary. "She will be the most formidable fighting ship ever constructed," wrote Mr. Fulton in conclusion.

The scoffers laughed and the objectors argued, but James Madison approved and worked to such good purpose that on March 14, 1814, the houses of Congress appropriated \$220,000 to build the craft. Fulton was named engineer, and before June had passed the keel had been laid at the New York yards of Adam & Noah Brown. On October 29 she was launched, the focus of a national celebration, with thousands gathered along the river fronts and upon the shipping that filled New York Bay to cheer, not the "Fulton the First," as the President had suggested the vessel be christened, but the "Demologos," or "Defender of the People," a name chosen by the designer himself, who turned to the classics as well as to the elements for his inspirations.

She was a mighty craft. The boiler over which the doubters shook their heads in fear was 22 feet long, by 12 wide and 8 deep. Her 2,475 tons were to be driven by a water wheel 16 feet in diameter. She was 156 feet over all, 56 feet beam and her greatest depth was 20 feet.

This is how the commission entrusted by President Madison with her construction described the Demologos: "She is a vessel resting upon two keels, separated from end to end by a canal fifteen feet wide and sixty-six long. One section contains the caldrons of copper to prepare her steam. The vast cylinder of iron, with its piston, levers and wheels, occupies the other. The great water-wheel revolves in the space between. She is propelled by her enginery alone.

"The main, or gun, deck supports her armament, and is protected by a bulwark four feet ten inches thick of solid timber. This is pierced by ports holes to enable her 32-pounders to fire red-hot shot; her upper, or spar, deck is plain."

Small wonder that England was terrified! One of the London journals whose agent in New York had gathered his information through many devious channels gave this account of the Demologos under the line "Terror of the Seas":

"Length on deck, 300 feet; breadth, 200 feet; thickness of sides, 13 feet, of alternate oak plank and cork wood; carries 42 guns, four of which are 100-pounders, the quarter deck and fore-castle guns being 44-pounders. Further to annoy an enemy attempting to board her, she can discharge 100 gallons of boiling water a minute, and by mechanism brandish 300 cutlasses with the utmost regularity over her gunwales; works also on an equal number of iron pikes of great length, dashing them from her sides with prodigious force and withdrawing them every quarter of a minute."

But this marvelous and dreaded vessel never faced English foes. She made her trial trips, three of them, in the summer of 1815, establishing a "record" of fifty-three miles in eight hours without her armament, and of five and a half miles an hour when fully fitted. And then—just as she might have cut for herself a place in history, with her red-hot shot and boiling water and "submarine" guns, peace with England was declared!

The good Demologos was never put into commission.

WARWICK JAMES PRICE.

LEAP YEAR PENALTIES.

What a Man Must Pay If He Rejects Proposals.

It's all very well to entreat the pleading maiden to arise from her knees, and to tell her kindly but firmly that you will be a brother to her, though you cannot feel that you love her well enough to trust your little heart in her keeping.

It's all very well and very easy to do that. But have you thought, young man, about the penalty you must pay for rejecting the lady's offer?

Do you know what you have to give every woman whose hand you spurn, in the year when the feminine sex is permitted to take the first leap into matrimony?

Well, brace yourself up, then, and prepare to bid farewell to a considerable portion of your patrimony, especially if your fascinations are likely to bring down upon your head a number of proposals. For the forfeit you must pay for each rejection is nothing less than—a silk dress!

By whose authority? By the authority of tradition, young sir! That same tradition which sets apart all the Leap years for the benefit of maids who want to marry.

This punishment seems in no wise to fit the crime, but it's the punishment that has been handed down through the ages, and it's got to be taken manfully.

Tradition is mute upon the subject as to whether it has to be a rainbow taffeta at 39 cents a yard, or a lustrous, regal silk at \$3. It is merely stated in the bond that it must be silk.

In order to avoid mistakes, it would be best to take your sister into your confidence; tell her what color eyes and hair the rejected lady has, describe her height and figure, and then be guided by your sister's advice, only being careful to pay at least four times as much as the price she suggests, because if there is a piece of silk to be had for ten cents a yard, that's the piece your sister will suggest for that other woman. This is curious, but you will find it a fact.

Really, you can afford to pay something for that dress. Consider how much more economical it is to buy one gown now, at any price, than to have to go on buying gowns for her all your life!

And the best thing you can do is to pray that your proposals may all come right now, "in a heap," when there are bargain sales of silk in all the shops.

That's the cheapest rate at which you can have to escape from a perplexing situation.

Town-Crier in Tennessee.

"I thought this country had outgrown the town-crier until I struck the town of Paris, Tenn., last week," said the traveling solicitor of a New York railroad company.

"I went there to see a man about a contract, but failed to find him in his office."

"Want to see him mighty bad?" asked a man who was warming his feet against an old-fashioned stove.

"I said my time was very valuable, and I should like to meet the person mentioned as soon as I conveniently could do so."

"Better go over to the court house then an ax the sheriff. He'll git for you, lively."

"I went to the court house in the center of a square, and finding the sheriff made known my mission. I wondered as I did so how the sheriff would know. While I was wondering the sheriff raised the window of his room and sticking out his head he called the name of the man I wanted three times in a very lusty manner. Then pulling down the window he said to me: 'If he don't show up in five minutes I'll call him from the other side of the court house. If he's in town he's bound to hear me.'"

"The man I wanted showed up in less than five minutes. I had never seen him before. As he came into the room he said to the sheriff, 'Did you holler?' 'Yes,' replied the sheriff, 'I hollered three times.' 'I didn't hear you holler but twice,' said the man.

"Turning to me the sheriff said, 'This is the man you want. When they hear me holler they come.'"

Ugliness Secured a Pardon.

When he was governor of Illinois "Uncle Dick" Oglesby, while making a tour of inspection of the Joliet prison, came to a cell in which a hideously ugly man was confined. The man was so ill favored that the governor stopped to ask about him. "What's he in for?" he asked. "He forced a young woman to elope with him at the point of a pistol," the keeper replied. "Well," said Oglesby, "I guess I'll pardon him." "Pardon him!" protested the warden. "Why, governor, the proof against him is absolute." "I know," said the governor, "but he couldn't get her to marry him any other way."—Chicago Chronicle.

Master of the King's Music.

Many good stories are told of Sir Walter Parratt, the master of the king's music. Here is one illustrative of his extraordinary memory. Some eight or ten men were assembled one evening in one of the lodges attached to St. Michael's College, Tenbury. Sir Walter Parratt and Herr von Holst played in turn upon the piano such music as was asked for. This went on for some time, until at last the chessboard was brought out. Sir Walter then proposed to play two men at chess in consultation, still remaining at the piano and playing from memory what was demanded, either from Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, or Mendelssohn. Without even a glance at the chessboard he won the game in an hour.—London Tit-Bits.

COAL FOR OUR SHIPS

Twenty Seven Per Cent Greater Than Any Preceding Year.

PRICE PAID REASONABLE

Navy Used 487,036 Tons in 1903.—In 1892 They Burned 73,467 Tons.—Aver ges \$5, and is Largely the Product of American Mines.—New Coaling Stations.

The amount of coal used by the United States navy is of interest to everyone; the fact that fuel forms so important a feature in the movements of the fleets of all countries is brought home by the recent heavy purchases of coal in this country and abroad by the representatives of the nations in the eastward. The use of coal has grown with the growth of our modern navy from 73,467 tons in 1892 to 487,036 tons in 1903. At the same time it is agreeable to note that the average cost is less than at any other time, with one exception—that of 1898—and that this is due to the fact that so large a portion of the tonnage used is the product of American mines and sent to our stations instead of being purchased abroad and being the product of other countries, and that costing a round price, for the average for 1892 shows \$7.49 per ton, while for the last year it is but \$5 per ton.

Of the total last year 385,917 tons was American coal, which, with the transportation thereof, cost but \$4.50 per ton; the amount of foreign being 102,019 tons, at an average cost of \$6.99 per ton. The amount of coal used during the past year was 27 per cent. greater than during the preceding year, and the cost of the coal was eighty-one cents, or 16 per cent. less per ton than during the preceding year, and this was due to exacting the filling of contracts by producers, for notwithstanding the great delaying the departure of transatlantic mail steamers and otherwise paralyzing the business of the country, and the very great increase in cost, the Bureau of Equipment was able to supply all the coal required by the fleet without exceeding the regular appropriation for this purpose, and at an average price per ton less than that of any year since 1898.

At the same time, it would not have been able to achieve the above mentioned results had it not carried a large amount of coal in stock. There were 60,000 tons in stock at Manila alone; this was reduced one-half before additional supplies could be sent there. Other coal depots were largely depleted, but are now, as a rule, well supplied. During the year 226,650 tons of coal have been shipped to foreign and domestic ports, the greater amount to the Asiatic station. Of this amount 130,017 tons were sent in chartered vessels, mostly foreign, and 96,643 tons in navy colliers.

There are many coaling stations in the United States, and those on the Atlantic are well known. On the Pacific there is at Sitka a storage plant built for 5,000 tons, at Puget Sound 20,000 tons, at Mare Island 20,000 tons and it is said this should be increased to 200,000 tons' capacity, and facilities in accordance therewith. Then we have San Juan, Porto Rico, Cauntanamo, Bahia Honda, Hawaii and Samoa. Guam is the latest proposition for a coal depot in that part of the Pacific. The naval station at Cavite, P. I., is supplied with American coal for the use of the Asiatic fleet. A coal depot with a capacity of 30,000 tons at Sangley Point, near the naval station Cavite, has been recently completed.

The capacity of the coal storage houses, however, should be doubled as soon as practicable. It is necessary to carry at least 50,000 tons in stock at this station. Of the seven insular naval coal depots four are now provided with indifferent facilities for storing a very moderate amount of coal. The remaining three have no facilities whatever.

It is stated in the report of the Bureau of Equipment, that while the total amount of coal purchased for the navy during the fiscal year was 27 per cent. greater than during the preceding year, the amount of foreign coal was 21 per cent. as compared with 23 per cent. the year before, and the amount of domestic coal correspondingly increased.

Lots of Room Yet.

At this time, Europe, which is the center of the world's civilization, has an area of 3,555,000 square miles and a population of 380,000,000, or nearly 107 per square mile. The United States, on the other hand, with an area of 3,025,000 square miles, nearly equal that of Europe, has only 80,000,000 inhabitants. With a percentage of inhabitants per square mile as large as Europe's it would have a population of 320,000,000. This country, therefore, has reasonable capacity of 240,000,000 more inhabitants.

Since 1820 the total number of immigrants who have come to the shores of the United States is 21,758,000. Large as that number may seem, it is insignificant, indeed, as compared with the capacity of this country for more population. Last year 857,000 immigrants arrived, the largest number on record, and yet if that number should hereafter land every year, it would take 279 years to make up the 240,000,000 required to make the population of the United States per square mile equal that of Europe, this estimate, of course, allowing neither for deaths or births.—Wall Street Journal.

NEW BULLETPROOF CLOTH.

Wonderful Things Related of an Italian Invention.

The world is at present intensely interested in a new Italian bulletproof cloth, and since the Italian government is negotiating for its use it is of importance that we see just what the results are, although it is necessary to state that the invention remains a secret, and this notwithstanding attempts to discover its details. Thus we shall have to deal with a general description and with the results of experiments.

The armor is a sort of felt, the stuff being capable of adaptation to any form whatever; for example, a breast plate with a collar or a sort of coat which completely envelops the wearer and absolutely guarantees him from gunshot wounds. The thickness of the protector varies from one-sixteenth to seven-sixteenths of an inch, according to the arm the effects of which it is designed to destroy. Against the armor of seven-sixteenths of an inch the regular ordnance revolver with steel covered ball is powerless, and also the gun of the 1891 model charged with smokeless powder. In the numerous experiments which have been made—in firing at a distance of several yards—the ball, whether it be of lead or steel, when it strikes the protector is arrested and deformed, in some cases rebounding and in other being almost reduced to a pulp. Thus there is not only an arrest of the ball but deformation; as well, and in this deformation the force of the ball is converted. While there should be a high degree of temperature at the point touched by the ball, it seems that the ball alone feels the effects, for the protector does not seem to be burnt in the slightest.

These results are not limited to ballistic effects, for in the recent experiment it was sought to pierce the armor with a dagger driven with all possible force. The point of the arm, however, could not penetrate the felt and was bent into a shapeless mass.

It is natural to suppose that the force of the ball would be communicated to the armor and that this would be driven violently backward, resulting in a disagreeable shock and one which at times would be dangerous to the wearer. To demonstrate the incorrectness of this view Signor Benedetti attached his protector to a horse and fired upon the animal only six feet away with an ordnance revolver, the ball falling at the feet of the horse, while he, freed from his latter, walked away as if nothing had happened. It is to be noted that with the same revolver a piece of steel had been previously pierced. The same experiment was made with a chicken covered with a breast piece of the felt, the cock, after being hit by his new shell, quietly pursuing his even tenor of his way.—Philadelphia Record.

Table Manners in Siberia.

A traveler in Siberia has the following to say in regard to table-manners which he met with: "In eating you must reach for what is passed during this first stage of a meal. You would never suggest to your neighbor on the right to pass you the cheese, but you would rise in your place and, with a firm grasp on your knife, reach over his plate and impale the tempting morsel. If this is not possible you leave your place and go around the table and secure your loot. My Russian naturalist, Alek, was a fair sample of an educated Russian and he turned to me and said: 'I see you eat with a fork.' 'Yes,' said I, 'and I see that you do not.' 'No, I had a slaver who studied at an English convent in Japan for a year or so. When she came back she ate with a fork, but we soon laughed her out of it.' The end of the Russian knife is broader than the portion next to the handle and it is used both as a knife and as a spoon. They complain that the American knives do not 'hold enough.' After this it is not surprising that 'the Russians were highly amused' at the author's 'use of the toothbrush, which they consider a peculiarly feminine utensil.'"

Simple Life of the Pope.

One morning early a friend of mine, a Venetian nobleman, called on him. Mgr. Sarto had said mass and settled down to work. His sisters had gone out to mass or for the household marketing, which they were doing at the Rialto on Aug. 4, 1903, the day of wonders in their simple life.

"Has the count taken coffee?" asked the bishop.

"Well, to tell the truth, no, because the business was urgent, and I have come straight from the railway station," the guest replied.

No excuse availed, and Mgr. Sarto rose and went into the kitchen. So the bishop of dual Mantua and his guest might have been seen there talking and laughing, while monsignor coaxed the charcoal with a black kitchen fan, the coffee fizzled in a tin pot on the range and the count got out cups and saucers in order to save his distinguished host what mental service he could. Then they had coffee together at the kitchen table.—Century.

Size of Manchuria.

Manchuria corresponds in latitude to Manitoba, North Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska. Its area of 362,310 square miles is only 10,000 square miles less than the combined area of these great grain states. It is two and a half times greater than California, and is as big as Texas, Alabama and Louisiana combined. In the northern part of the province are thousands of square miles untouched. Manchuria has a possible wheat area as great as that of the United States.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

of

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SEPTEMBER JURYMEN.

SECOND WEEK JURORS.
Lemuel Hiner, Pine
M. C. Jones, Bloom.
David Edwards, Bloom.
Robert Watkins, Bloom.
James E. Lautach, Benton twp.
C. R. Houzel, Bloom.
Alexander Campbell, Fishingcreek
Jacob S. Webb, Pine
Hiram Demott, Millville
H. R. Brown, Berwick
Charles Hess, Bloom.
Harry Townsend, Bloom.
J. D. Iphig, Benton twp.
William Fetter, Locust
Thomas Hought, Pine
Frank Roys, Bloom.
Samuel Yorks, Sugarloaf
Charles Jones, Bloom.
Elwood Knauer, Benton
D. C. Shoemaker, Millville
Benjamin in Golder, Sugarloaf
H. J. Forrel, Bloom.
David E. Fisher, Main
Jeremiah Kester, Main
Nicholas Yeaman, Cleveland
John P. Laughlin, Centralia
George S. Allen, Bloom.
Hiram B. Everett, Mt. Pleasant
Wesley P. Hetler, Mill
J. F. Bowman, Greenwood
John Bowry, Cleveland
Elmer K. Creveling, Millin
Ed. E. Eves, Millville
Samuel Klingerman, Beaver
Frank Kuster, Center
John M. Hamel, Fishingcreek

Timely and Valuable Suggestions.

Many people, especially women who lead closely confined domestic lives, suffer from what in general terms is called "nervousness." Among all forms of treatment none has even approached in success the intelligent use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which promotes an easy and natural action of the digestive organs and imparts tone to the nervous system.

Take a Trip to California and Portland.

If you've been planning a western trip and held off for a favorable opportunity, this summer's the time to go. Round-trip summer tickets on sale, certain dates May to October—Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington. The Rock Island offers choice of routes and a chance to see the most for your money. Full information, rates and literature from John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

Low Rains This Summer.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness." Dirt and depravity go hand in hand. This is just as true of the inside of the body as the outside. Constipation clogs the body and clouds the mind. Constipation means that corruption is breeding in the body, poisoning the blood with its foul emanations, befogging the brain with its tainted exhalations. Constipation is the beginning of more diseases than, perhaps, any other single disorder. The consequences of constipation are legion. Headache, pain in the side, shortness of breath, undue fullness after eating, coldness of the extremities, nervousness, indecision, lassitude, dizziness, sallowness, flatulence, and a score of other ailments are directly caused by constipation. Cure constipation and you cure its consequences. The quickest cure of this evil is obtained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are small in size but wonderful in result. They cure permanently. They contain no injurious ingredients. The use of them does not breed the "pill habit." Ask your druggist for them.

Send 21 cent stamps, the expense of mailing only, and receive Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers. This work contains 1008 pages and 700 illustrations. For 31 stamps it can be had in substantial cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

New State Automobile Law.

After January 1st Next, Highway Department Will Have Charge of Licenses.

State Highway Commissioner Hunter is formulating his plans for the enforcement of the new automobile law which goes into effect January 1st next. H. M. Cuthall, a former member of the legislature from Crawford county, will have charge of this bureau of the department and will probably have one or two assistants.

The new law transfers the issuing of auto licenses from prothonotaries to the highway department and after January 1st nobody will be allowed to run an automobile in Pennsylvania without having first obtained a license from the highway department. With this license will be furnished two number tags—one for the front and one for the rear of the machine.

All other tags will have to be removed so that hereafter all machines operated anywhere in this State must carry only the numbered tags bearing the license number. The number tag in the rear of the machine must be lighted at night so that it can be plainly read. The new law also regulates the speed of autos in cities, boroughs, and townships and makes a radical change in existing laws on this subject.

Found Skeletons of Giants

Saulls Twice as Large as those of Ordinary Adults

Two skeletons, each measuring more than seven feet in length, were discovered recently in a gravel pit in a forest near Fon-du-Lac, Wis.

The skulls are twice as large as those of an ordinary adult and the thigh bones are almost six inches longer than those of a six-foot man. The bones are in a good state of preservation.

It is probable the skeletons, which are thought to be remains of some pre-historic race, will be sent to Milwaukee for examination.

School Board Deadlocked.

Owing to a deadlock in the School Board of Conyngham Township, Columbia County, the schools did not open at the time agreed upon by the board.

A peculiarity of this deadlock is that the hitch is not against the appointment of any particular teachers, but against the appointment of any teachers at all. The board is composed of six directors, three of whom, it is alleged, are determined to force the matter into court, which will cause a dissolution of the old board and the appointment of six new members friendly to the side favoring such action, thereby placing them in control.

A professor has discovered among some ancient ruins what is supposed to be the eleventh commandment. The text is as follows: "Emas rof yltymorp tseyap uolt sselnu repaps wen a daer ton tlals uolt." The commandment is easily translated by beginning at the end of the sentence and reading backward.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.
Washington D. C. Aug. 31, 1905.

The official vindications of the government officials who have been under suspicion are beginning to come in. It is usually the case when there is an investigation of any kind in the service that the most and the highest of the officials come out of the crash with if anything enhanced reputations. The Agricultural Department is proving no exception to the rule. The Secretary of Agriculture was able several days ago to announce the reinstatement of Prof. Moore of the division of soils and of Nitro Culture fame. It was explained that he was engaged in a work that no one else in the country was competent to carry out and that there was nothing wrong anyhow in his connection with the Nitro Culture company but that he had been "scared out of the Department" before a due investigation of the case. Today a statement was issued by the Secretary of Agriculture that the investigation in the Bureau of Animal Industry had been concluded and triumphantly vindicated Dr. Salmon, the chief of that Bureau who was known to have been interested some time ago with Mr. Howard of the Howard Publishing company, the concern that for some years past has furnished the department with the patented meat inspection label used on all carcasses of animals passed by the government inspectors at the big packing houses. The word big may be used advisedly for it was mostly the big packers who succeeded in getting inspectors appointed; and without the government inspection it was impossible to sell meat abroad, most of the countries to which the United States exports, requiring a government certificate before allowing meat to be put on the market. There were a number of the smaller firms who were debarred not only from this trade but from the market in some states at home because they could not furnish government certified meat. The head of the Bureau of Animal Industry explained at the time that this shortage of inspectors was because of the scantiness of his appropriation. Of course the big packers had to be served first. At any rate there have been three indictments in connection with the Agricultural Department's Cotton leak scandal and it is said that in most of the government departments, all a deputy marshal has to do is to stand at the front door with a sheet of white paper folded lengthwise and yell "Indictment," to have every one in sight hunt cover.

Of course the real news of the week is not in Washington just now, but the officials of the State Department are greatly interested in the outcome of events at Portsmouth and no one of whatever politics will grudge President Roosevelt full praise for all that he has done to bring about peace. It came as a surprise to most of the foreign offices abroad to learn that an agreement of the plenipotentiaries had been reached. It has been thought and possibly hoped in the countries where the United States is not much liked that the conference would end in a break up and all the President's efforts would go for naught. But this eventuality has been happily avoided and it is possible after all that the treaty may be brought to Washington for signature in the Diplomatic Room of the State Department where signatures have already been affixed to so many important treaties. The Treaty of Washington would be a pleasant name to go down in history and the Diplomatic Room is being refitted and put in good order so that if the great session is concluded here everything will be in readiness.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Every Heart-Ache

Every pain in the breast, difficult breathing, palpitation, fluttering or dizzy spell means that your heart is straining itself in its effort to keep in motion. This is dangerous.

Some sudden strain from over-exertion or excitement will completely exhaust the nerves, or rupture the walls or arteries of the heart, and it will stop.

Relieve this terrible strain at once with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It invigorates and strengthens the heart nerves and muscles, stimulates the heart action, and relieves the pain and misery.

Take no chances; make your heart strong and vigorous with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"I suffered terribly with heart disease. I have been treated by different physicians for my trouble without results. I went to a physician in Memphis, who claimed that I had dropsy of the heart. He put the X-ray on me, and in connection with his medicine he came near making a finish of me. Some time before this a Mr. Young, of St. Louis, was in our town. He saw my condition, and recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure to me. I gave it little attention until my return from Memphis, when I concluded to try it, and am pleased to say three bottles cured me."

CHARLES GOODRICH, Caruthersville, Mo.
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

It is stated that the President will be a witness to the signature of the treaty wherever it is done and that if he is still on vacation when the document is ready, the envoys will probably go to Oyster Bay for the signing so that the President may be a figure in the painting that will be made to commemorate the event.

The Secretary of the Navy has announced the coming court-martial of Commander Lucien Young and Ensign Wade of the Bennington for "neglect of duty" in connection with the explosion on the warship. This will be deeply regretted among a very large circle of Commander Young's friends, for he was one of the most widely known and popular officers in the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy tempers his announcement with the inclusion of Lieut. Young and Ensign Wade among those favorably mentioned for courage and efficiency after the disaster, and it is sincerely hoped that the two officers will be able to make a satisfactory defense before a court martial.

insatisfactory defense before a court martial.

An interesting document has been received at the State Department from Consul General Sammons at Newchang on the subject of American trade after the war. This report states that there is a good opening in the country for wagons and agricultural machinery besides many other articles of merchandise. It makes the very remarkable that it seems almost useless to remind American manufacturers that good commercial representatives familiar with the language should be sent into the country and that they would more than pay for the expense of employing them. But it says that this opening should not be overlooked even if the manufacturers will only send price lists and pictures of their wares. The state of the interior is still disturbed and there is evidence of the awful extent of the fighting in that in many spots the farmers are afraid to cultivate their fields owing to the frequent fatalities from the plow striking live shells in the ground. Many of the peasants have already been killed in this way.

Insanity Among Foreigners.
Poor Director Blames Meat for Conditions in Anthracite Region.

Poor Director Frank White of Weatherly, has offered a novel, yet plausible, theory as to the alarming prevalence of insanity among the foreign element throughout the anthracite coal region. Mr. White, who has made a close study of the question during his incumbency as Director, says that in their native lands the foreigners are too poor to enjoy the luxury of meat and are practical vegetarians. When they come to the United States they eat much meat and consume great quantities of liquor, a combination that, he believes, is responsible for the deplorable condition of many of these people. The number of foreign speaking inmates in the insane institutions in the coal belt is increasing every year.

Envelopes
75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from \$1.50 per 1000 printed, up to \$5.00. Largest stock in the country to select from.
Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store.

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street New York

Don't Get the Habit

The Dushore Review discourses thusly on the cigarette habit:

It may be, sonny, that you feel as big as Cuffy when you are able to fish a little piece of rice paper from one pocket, a bag of tobacco from another, curl the paper up in the fingers of the left hand, sprinkle in some tobacco, and roll up a cigarette, finish it by swishing it around in your mouth, then strike a match on the seat of your pants and proceed to fire up. It may be that it looks very man-like, but there are people who differ with you. We could name you hundreds of places where they will not have you around if you have acquired this man-like(?) accomplishment. The latest is the Lehigh Valley Railroad. They have no use whatever for young men with yellow streaks on their fingers, denoting a too close acquaintance with My Lady Nicotine. Of course, if you intend to live with the "old man" it will make little difference. But, if you intend to earn your own living at any future time, it is best not to acquire the cigarette habit.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful, Smarting, Hot, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.		4	33	12	32
STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Subburg.....	6:45	10:50	2:00	5:25	
Kilnes Grove.....	6:54	11:04		5:35	
Wolverton.....	7:03	11:13		5:44	
Kilps Run.....	7:12	11:22		5:53	
South Danville.....	7:21	11:31		6:02	
Danville.....	7:30	11:40		6:11	
Boyd.....	7:39	11:49		6:20	
Hoar Creek.....	7:48	11:58		6:29	
Catawissa.....	7:57	12:07		6:38	
East Bloomsburg.....	8:06	12:16		6:47	
Bloomsburg.....	8:15	12:25		6:56	
Espy Ferry.....	8:24	12:34		7:05	
Stonytown Ferry.....	8:33	12:43		7:14	
Greasy.....	8:42	12:52		7:23	
Shickelshinny.....	8:51	13:01		7:32	
Wapwallopen.....	9:00	13:10		7:41	
Pond Hill.....	9:09	13:19		7:50	
Shickelshinny.....	9:18	13:28		7:59	
Retreat.....	9:27	13:37		8:08	
Nanticoke.....	9:36	13:46		8:17	
Stonytown Ferry.....	9:45	13:55		8:26	
Espy Ferry.....	9:54	14:04		8:35	
Bloomsburg.....	10:03	14:13		8:44	
East Bloomsburg.....	10:12	14:22		8:53	
Catawissa.....	10:21	14:31		9:02	
Hoar Creek.....	10:30	14:40		9:11	
Boyd.....	10:39	14:49		9:20	
Danville.....	10:48	14:58		9:29	
South Danville.....	10:57	15:07		9:38	
Kilps Run.....	11:06	15:16		9:47	
Wolverton.....	11:15	15:25		9:56	
Kilnes Grove.....	11:24	15:34		10:05	
Subburg.....	11:33	15:43		10:14	

SOUTHWARD.		31	15	1	67
STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wolverton.....	6:15	10:45	2:15	5:00	
South Danville.....	6:24	10:54		5:09	
Pond Hill.....	6:33	11:03		5:18	
Nanticoke.....	6:42	11:12		5:27	
Stonytown Ferry.....	6:51	11:21		5:36	
Shickelshinny.....	7:00	11:30		5:45	
Wapwallopen.....	7:09	11:39		5:54	
Boyd.....	7:18	11:48		6:03	
Hoar Creek.....	7:27	11:57		6:12	
Catawissa.....	7:36	12:06		6:21	
East Bloomsburg.....	7:45	12:15		6:30	
Bloomsburg.....	7:54	12:24		6:39	
Espy Ferry.....	8:03	12:33		6:48	
Stonytown Ferry.....	8:12	12:42		6:57	
Greasy.....	8:21	12:51		7:06	
Shickelshinny.....	8:30	13:00		7:15	
Retreat.....	8:39	13:09		7:24	
Nanticoke.....	8:48	13:18		7:33	
Stonytown Ferry.....	8:57	13:27		7:42	
Espy Ferry.....	9:06	13:36		7:51	
Bloomsburg.....	9:15	13:45		8:00	
East Bloomsburg.....	9:24	13:54		8:09	
Catawissa.....	9:33	14:03		8:18	
Hoar Creek.....	9:42	14:12		8:27	
Boyd.....	9:51	14:21		8:36	
Danville.....	10:00	14:30		8:45	
South Danville.....	10:09	14:39		8:54	
Kilps Run.....	10:18	14:48		9:03	
Wolverton.....	10:27	14:57		9:12	
Kilnes Grove.....	10:36	15:06		9:21	
Subburg.....	10:45	15:15		9:30	

SOUTHWARD.		31	15	1	67
STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wolverton.....	6:15	10:45	2:15	5:00	
South Danville.....	6:24	10:54		5:09	
Pond Hill.....	6:33	11:03		5:18	
Nanticoke.....	6:42	11:12		5:27	
Stonytown Ferry.....	6:51	11:21		5:36	
Shickelshinny.....	7:00	11:30		5:45	
Wapwallopen.....	7:09	11:39		5:54	
Boyd.....	7:18	11:48		6:03	
Hoar Creek.....	7:27	11:57		6:12	
Catawissa.....	7:36	12:06		6:21	
East Bloomsburg.....	7:45	12:15		6:30	
Bloomsburg.....	7:54	12:24		6:39	
Espy Ferry.....	8:03	12:33		6:48	
Stonytown Ferry.....	8:12	12:42		6:57	
Greasy.....	8:21	12:51		7:06	
Shickelshinny.....	8:30	13:00		7:15	
Retreat.....	8:39	13:09		7:24	
Nanticoke.....	8:48	13:18		7:33	
Stonytown Ferry.....	8:57	13:27		7:42	
Espy Ferry.....	9:06	13:36		7:51	
Bloomsburg.....	9:15	13:45		8:00	
East Bloomsburg.....	9:24	13:54		8:09	
Catawissa.....	9:33	14:03		8:18	
Hoar Creek.....	9:42	14:12		8:27	
Boyd.....	9:51	14:21		8:36	
Danville.....	10:00	14:30		8:45	
South Danville.....	10:09	14:39		8:54	
Kilps Run.....	10:18	14:48		9:03	
Wolverton.....	10:27	14:57		9:12	
Kilnes Grove.....	10:36	15:06		9:21	
Subburg.....	10:45	15:15		9:30	

I Daily, 1 Daily, except Sunday. "T" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive passengers. "K" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to receive passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers. For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:40 and 10:45 a. m., 2:45 and 6:15 p. m. week days; 10:45 a. m., 2:45 p. m. Sundays. For Port Jervis, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:40 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. week days. For Hazleton, 7:40 a. m., 4:15 and 6:15 p. m. week days. For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kenova, Kane and Erie 11:47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:34 a. m. and 4:07 p. m. Kenova, Kane and Erie 11:47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8:34, 11:47 a. m. and 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days. For Pottsville, Tyrone, Philadelphia, and Clearfield, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m. week days. For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8:34 and 11:47 a. m., 4:07 and 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays. For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:34 and 11:47 a. m., 4:07 and 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays. For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:34 a. m. 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. daily; via Lewisburg Junction, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m. week days. Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Subburg, Williamsport and Erie, between Subburg and Philadelphia, and between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West. For further information apply to Ticket Agent. W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager, Passenger Traffic Mgr. GEO. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.
In effect Nov. 17, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamqua, weekdays 7:27 via West Milton; 11:30 a. m., via East Mahanoy; 3:29 p. m. via West Milton.
For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:27 a. m. 3:29 p. m.
For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a. m. 3:29 p. m.
For Catawissa weekdays 7:27, 11:28 a. m. 12:30, 7:00 p. m.
For Rupert weekdays 7:27, 11:28 a. m. 12:30, 7:00 p. m.
TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG
Leave New York 9:10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 a. m.
Leave Reading 9:15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12:55 p. m.
Leave Tamqua 4:55 p. m.
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10:06 a. m., 4:30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6:36, 8:20 a. m. 1:36, 3:40 p. m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 8:44, 8:25, 11:40 a. m. 1:38, 3:40 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY R. R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.
WEEKDAYS.
ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY. OCEAN CITY.
8:00 a. m. Exp. 8:40 p. m. Exp. 7:00 a. m. Exp.
9:00 a. m. Exp. 9:00 p. m. Exp. 8:40 a. m. Exp.
10:00 a. m. Exp. 10:00 p. m. Exp. 9:00 a. m. Exp.
11:00 a. m. Exp. 11:00 p. m. Exp. 10:00 a. m. Exp.
12:00 a. m. Exp. 12:00 p. m. Exp. 11:00 a. m. Exp.
1:00 p. m. Exp. 1:00 p. m. Exp. 12:00 p. m. Exp.
2:00 p. m. Exp. 2:00 p. m. Exp. 1:00 p. m. Exp.
3:00 p. m. Exp. 3:00 p. m. Exp. 2:00 p. m. Exp.
4:00 p. m. Exp. 4:00 p. m. Exp. 3:00 p. m. Exp.
5:00 p. m. Exp. 5:00 p. m. Exp. 4:00 p. m. Exp.
6:00 p. m. Exp. 6:00 p. m. Exp. 5:00 p. m. Exp.
7:00 p. m. Exp. 7:00 p. m. Exp. 6:00 p. m. Exp.
8:00 p. m. Exp. 8:00 p. m. Exp. 7:00 p. m. Exp.
9:00 p. m. Exp. 9:00 p. m. Exp. 8:00 p. m. Exp.
10:00 p. m. Exp. 10:00 p. m. Exp. 9:00 p. m. Exp.
11:00 p. m. Exp. 11:00 p. m. Exp. 10:00 p. m. Exp.
12:00 p. m. Exp. 12:00 p. m. Exp. 11:00 p. m. Exp.
1:00 a. m. Exp. 1:00 a. m. Exp. 12:00 p. m. Exp.
2:00 a. m. Exp. 2:00 a. m. Exp. 1:00 a. m. Exp.
3:00 a. m. Exp. 3:00 a. m. Exp. 2:00 a. m. Exp.
4:00 a. m. Exp. 4:00 a. m. Exp. 3:00 a. m. Exp.
5:00 a. m. Exp. 5:00 a. m. Exp. 4:00 a. m. Exp.
6:00 a. m. Exp. 6:00 a. m. Exp. 5:00 a. m. Exp.
7:00 a. m. Exp. 7:00 a. m. Exp. 6:00 a. m. Exp.
8:00 a. m. Exp. 8:00 a. m. Exp. 7:00 a. m. Exp.
9:00 a. m. Exp. 9:00 a. m. Exp. 8:00 a. m. Exp.
10:00 a. m. Exp. 10:00 a. m. Exp. 9:00 a. m. Exp.
11:00 a. m. Exp. 11:00 a. m. Exp. 10:00 a. m. Exp.
12:00 a. m. Exp. 12:00 a. m. Exp. 11:00 a. m. Exp.
1:00 p. m. Exp. 1:00 p. m. Exp. 12:00 p. m. Exp.
2:00 p. m. Exp. 2:00 p. m. Exp. 1:00 p. m. Exp.
3:00 p. m. Exp. 3:00 p. m. Exp. 2:00 p. m. Exp.
4:00 p. m. Exp. 4:00 p. m. Exp. 3:00 p. m. Exp.
5:00 p. m. Exp. 5:00 p. m. Exp. 4:00 p. m. Exp.
6:00 p. m. Exp. 6:00 p. m. Exp. 5:00 p. m. Exp.
7:00 p. m. Exp. 7:00 p. m. Exp. 6:00 p. m. Exp.
8:00 p. m. Exp. 8:00 p. m. Exp. 7:00 p. m. Exp.
9:00 p. m. Exp. 9:00 p. m. Exp. 8:00 p. m. Exp.
10:00 p. m. Exp. 10:00 p. m. Exp. 9:00 p. m. Exp.
11:00 p. m. Exp. 11:00 p. m. Exp. 10:00 p. m. Exp.
12:00 p. m. Exp. 12:00 p. m. Exp. 11:00 p. m. Exp.
1:00 a. m. Exp. 1:00 a. m. Exp. 12:00 p. m. Exp.
2:00 a. m. Exp. 2:00 a. m. Exp. 1:00 a. m. Exp.
3:00 a. m. Exp. 3:00 a. m. Exp. 2:00 a. m. Exp.
4:00 a. m. Exp. 4:00 a. m. Exp. 3:00 a. m. Exp.
5:00 a. m. Exp. 5:00 a. m. Exp. 4:00 a. m. Exp.
6:00 a. m. Exp. 6:00 a. m. Exp. 5:00 a. m. Exp.
7:00 a. m. Exp. 7:00 a. m. Exp. 6:00 a. m. Exp.
8:00 a. m. Exp. 8:00 a. m. Exp. 7:00 a. m. Exp.
9:00 a. m. Exp. 9:00 a. m. Exp. 8:00 a. m. Exp.
10:00 a. m. Exp. 10:00 a. m. Exp. 9:00 a. m. Exp.
11:00 a. m. Exp. 11:00 a. m. Exp. 10:00 a. m. Exp.
12:00 a. m. Exp. 12:00 a. m. Exp. 11:00 a. m. Exp.
1:00 p. m. Exp. 1:00 p. m. Exp. 12:00 p. m. Exp.
2:00 p. m. Exp. 2:00 p. m. Exp. 1:00 p. m. Exp.
3:00 p. m. Exp. 3:00 p. m. Exp. 2:00 p. m. Exp.
4:00 p. m. Exp. 4:00 p. m. Exp. 3:00 p. m. Exp.
5:00 p. m. Exp. 5:00 p. m. Exp. 4:00 p. m. Exp.
6:00 p. m. Exp. 6:00 p. m. Exp. 5:00 p. m. Exp.
7:00 p. m. Exp. 7:00 p. m. Exp. 6:00 p. m. Exp.
8:00 p. m. Exp. 8:00 p. m. Exp. 7:00 p. m. Exp.
9:00 p. m. Exp. 9:00 p. m. Exp. 8:00 p. m. Exp.
10:00 p. m. Exp. 10:00 p. m. Exp. 9:00 p. m. Exp.
11:00 p. m. Exp. 11:00 p. m. Exp. 10:00 p. m. Exp.
12:00 p. m. Exp. 12:00 p. m. Exp. 11:00 p. m. Exp.
1:00 a. m. Exp. 1:00 a. m. Exp. 12:00 p. m. Exp.
2:00 a. m. Exp. 2:00 a. m. Exp. 1:00 a. m. Exp.
3:00 a. m. Exp. 3:00 a. m. Exp. 2:00 a. m. Exp.
4:00 a. m. Exp. 4:00 a. m. Exp. 3:00 a. m. Exp.
5:00 a. m. Exp. 5:00 a. m. Exp. 4:00 a. m.

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL
\$100,000.Surplus and Undivided Profits
\$150,000.First National Bank,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAV-
INGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, F. G. Yorks, Frank Ikeler, Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin, Fred Ikeler, Geo. S. Robbins, S. C. Crensy,
J. M. Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of
Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, Editor.
GEO. C. ROAN, Foreman.TERMS:—Inside the county \$1.00 a year
in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance.
Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in
Advance.All communications should be addressed
THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
JOHN B. RAND,
of Westmoreland County.FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
of Delaware County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK
OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
of Catawissa.JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN
HARRY B. CREASY.

TO CHANGE INAUGURATION.

The movement to have the date for the inauguration of President of United States changed from March 4, when the weather is generally inclement and cold, to a later date, has assumed real shape. Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are greatly interested in this because they supply thousands of men for each inaugural parade. The part the Keystone State plays in the ceremonies is so great that the scheme will appeal to its citizens forcibly. Commissioner Macfarland, of the District of Columbia, has announced that the national committee on the proposed change of inauguration day from March 4 to a later date will be called together some time in November. This committee is composed of the Governors of the several States and Territories, with fifteen residents of the District of Columbia. The chairman has been in correspondence with the Governors of States since the last inauguration, and has secured the written consent of forty-one of them to serve on the committee. The Governors who accepted service expressed sympathy with the movement, and some of them are emphatic in doing so. This indicates that they are prepared to bring the matter before the people and the Legislatures of the States in a favorable light, as well as lend their influence to the operations of the national committee.

The death of Senator Bate of Tennessee, followed by that of Ambassador Azpiroz and that of Judge Weldon of the Court of Claims, in consequence of exposure on last 4th of March, have made a deep impression as to the dangers of the present inauguration date.

FARMERS' PICNIC
Annual Meeting at Trout Ponds Addressed
by Hon. W. T. Creasy

In speaking of the address delivered by Hon. W. T. Creasy at the Farmers' picnic at Trout Pond, Lycoming county, on August 19, the *Hughesville Mail* says:

"The speaker of the day, Hon. W. T. Creasy, of Columbia County, was introduced, and gave the audience one of the best talks to the farmers ever listened to in this section. He pointed out the necessity of the farmers banding themselves together, not for political purposes but for the benefit of themselves. Let them see that the candidate who will look after the farmer's interest be elected to office, one who recognizes the fact that the farmer has interests that shall be respected, and that he will uphold such interests and see that such legislation as tends to better the condition of the farmer, to whom all others must look for food, shall be enacted."

He referred to the benefits to be derived from the road bill, whereby the farmer will be able to secure better roads over which to haul the products of his labor to market at a less expense than at present. He also pointed out the benefit to be derived from the telephone, and advised the farmers to erect lines throughout the county, showing where it can be done at a small outlay, and also demonstrated where possibly in a month or six weeks one can transact business over the telephone, without leaving home, whereby the cost of installation of the phone can be realized.

Mr. Creasy is a pleasant and entertaining speaker and his talk was greatly enjoyed by all present, and had his coming in our midst been more thoroughly advertised a much larger audience would have greeted him, and it is to be hoped that our citizens may have an opportunity in the not far future of listening to him again."

Cheap and Silly.

David H. Lane and other machine leaders in Philadelphia undertake to explain the inflation of the registration lists to the extent of 60,000 bogus votes by the statement that one-third of the population of Philadelphia moves once a year and that this transitory process causes an accidental duplication of names for which the registrars are not to blame. Of all tales for the marines that have ever been told by the machine to cover its tracks this is the cheapest and the silliest.—*Pittsburg Leader (Ind. Rep.)*

Marion Rapp, 25 years old, of Philadelphia, was sent to Moyamensing prison in default of bail on a charge of bigamy, a witness having declared that she had been married eight times and never divorced or made a widow.

Ayer's

You know the medicine that makes pure, rich blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your mother, grandmother, all your folks, used it. They trusted

Sarsaparilla

it. Their doctors trusted it. Your doctor trusts it. Then trust it yourself. There is health and strength in it.

"I suffered terribly from indigestion and thin blood. I found no relief until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles positively cured me."

Mrs. P. R. HART, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Rich Blood

Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The following circular has been addressed to members of the bar of this county by Col. J. G. Freeze, President of the Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR:—There are now on the roll of attorneys at the Columbia County Bar, fifty-four names. Twelve of those cannot be said to be in active practice, but rather in other pursuits—yet are members of the Bar: all of whom are or at least ought to be, jealous of its honor and zealous in keeping it up to a high grade of efficiency and of learning and of *esprit du corps*. The Bar Association has fallen into decay, at least into a decline, and it is of the first importance to the profession in the county to reorganize it and have it become an active and vital force. We are not only not Brothers of the Bar, but we scarcely know each other.

We indeed have no place to meet—no room in or about the Court House fitted for or large enough for a business or social meeting or assemblage. What is called the Library is in no respect a library room or fit for one. It is indeed a sort of Book-Room, but without conveniences for use of any kind. It is in fact only a waiting room to the court-room.

Of the thirty-one subscribers to the constitution and membership in the Association in 1892, eleven are dead or have left the county. The following remain, in the order here given:

John G. Freeze, J. B. Robison, C. W. Miller, B. Frank Zarr, Robert R. Little, Geo. E. Elwell, L. E. Waller, N. U. Funk, W. H. Rhawn, Paul E. Wirt, Grant Her ring, H. V. White, J. H. Maize, Wm. Chrisman, Guy Jacoby, C. E. Geyer, Fred Ikeler, C. C. Evans, H. A. McKillip.

The Pennsylvania Bar Association is vigorously enforcing the Supreme Court Rules and requirements for admission to the bar for which we should all be thankful. It will raise the standard of learning, education and qualification for membership, and redound to the advantage of litigants as well as practitioners and courts.

And now what can be done, ought to be done and must be done, to put us fairly on our feet in this race and endeavor to raise the reputation of the Bar and fit to answer all the requirements of the highest court?

The present officers of the Association are John G. Freeze, President; Geo. E. Elwell, Secretary; B. F. Zarr, Treasurer.

After consultation it has been concluded to call a meeting of the Bar at the Court House in Court Room No. 2, third floor at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, September 9th, A. D., 1905, to consider the situation and to take such action as the subject demands.

Peace Assured.

The peace conference between the representatives of Russia and Japan has agreed upon terms upon which the war between those nations is to end. The terms were approved by both the Czar and Mikado, but notwithstanding this, there is great dissatisfaction on both sides.

A dispatch dated September 4th from Manchuria says: The Japanese are continuing preparations for a battle.

This has caused astonishment, coming at the moment when the peace treaty is on the eve of being signed at Portsmouth. The Russian advance posts report that the Japanese troops are very much dissatisfied with the peace agreement. The terms of peace are the subject of discussion everywhere. In the Russian army the prevailing spirit is one of satisfaction and even of lively rejoicing, though general confidence is expressed that the troops would be victorious if they had to fight another battle. The feeling of many of the officers may be summed up in the words of an eminent commander: "As a soldier I am greatly chagrined, but as a citizen I rejoice at the conclusion of peace."

Whatever may be the feelings of the two nations, the whole world is giving to President Roosevelt all the praise for bringing about the peace conference, and when several time it appeared that all negotiations were at an end it was his persistence that opened the way for new propositions and final brought the opponents together on terms that have ended a most disastrous war to both sides. The President has received the thanks of Emperor Nicholas and the Mikado for his efforts, and every nation is sounding his praises as a diplomat and peace-maker."

Frank C. Angle, proprietor of the Danville *Morning News*, is ill with typhoid fever.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Druggist*

FOR FREE TRADE.

General Wood Says It Is Necessary In The Philippines.

Needs of the Filipinos were discussed upon by General Leonard Wood before he and his wife sailed for the Philippines. They took the steamship *Ten-tonic* for Liverpool. From England they will sail on a P. and O. boat. After saying the Philippines now were under the best government ever known there the general went on:

"The need of free trade is obvious. We have taken away from the Filipinos their Spanish markets and have substituted nothing in their place. Free trade will injure no American industry. The second need is to get the people back to work in the fields. Our coming to the islands necessarily resulted in a tremendous inflation of prices and wages. The United States poured into the islands many millions of dollars a year for several years, and the result was to raise wages in a way that did the people great harm. Now we want to get these people back to agriculture. If the islands are to be developed they must do the labor. The impulse for this must come from without. There must be American leadership and capital there."

General Wood said there was no military or political problem in the islands.

"I am sure the only agitation regarding the future of the islands is found in this country," said he, "and if that should cease we over there would hear little more about it."

Berry to Stump Whole State

While the Democratic State Committee is not arranging any set program for a campaign this year, and while it has received offers from many speakers to stump the State, yet it will send Mayor W. H. Berry, the candidate for State Treasurer on the stump.

From every county but two, Susquehanna and Cameron, have come requests for Mr. Berry and it is understood now that he will make speeches in the following counties, having opened the campaign at the Grangers' picnic on Thursday of last week: Northampton, Schuylkill, Lancaster, Beaver, Lehigh, Berks, York, Bedford, Montgomery, Clarion, Armstrong, Fayette, Venango, Jefferson, Crawford, Mercer, Blair, Columbia and Lycoming.

This week Mr. Berry will go to Bradford, McKean County, to make an address before the convention of delegates from cities of the third class, and he will also address two political meetings in that county. He will then make a tour of the northern tier and return home for a brief time.

The Prohibition State Committee has asked that Mr. Berry, being on their ticket shall address some of their meetings and he has consented to make speeches before six Prohibition meetings in various parts of the State, dates and places to be arranged later.

Royal Arcanum Rates.

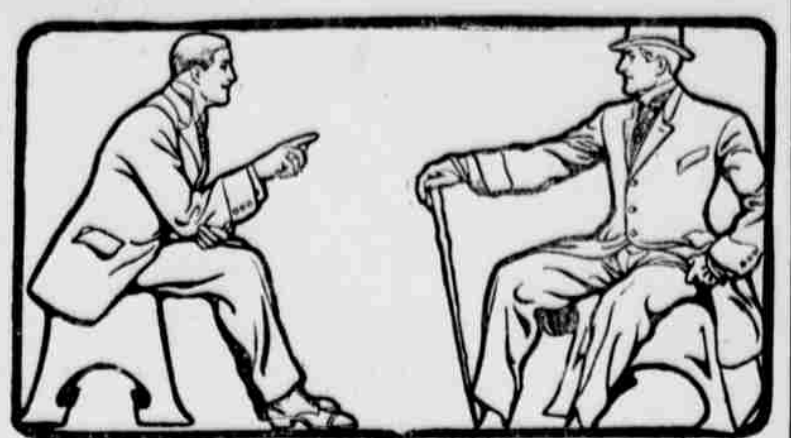
The special session of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, during the past week, took the following action:

"The laws were amended, striking out option 'D' by a very decided vote. We also made options 'B' and 'C' applicable to the present membership only, and restricted new members to a selection between the regular rates and option 'A.'"

"An amendment was also adopted for the reinstatement, without new medical examination, of members suspended since June 1, if they apply for reinstatement before November 1. The proposition to create a fraternal fund by annual contributions of 20 cents from each member, to be used in payment of assessments of aged members, was referred to an Executive Committee with power to procure the necessary State legislation, the proposition being contrary to the laws of the State of Massachusetts.

"An amendment was adopted providing that members over 65 years of age may pay only one-half of their assessments, the other half to be charged against their certificates, deduction to be made when the benefits are paid."

Hon. W. T. Creasy delivered an address at the Tri-County Farmers' Picnic held at DeWitt's Park, Riverside, last Saturday. It was replete with good advice to farmers.



Listen to Logic.

Isn't a suit that's guaranteed to wear, that isn't your property unless it fits perfectly; that has the distinctive cut of the very latest fashion, that is fitted to you by expert tailors, who will make any necessary alterations free, isn't that the suit you should buy?

There are lots of ready to wear clothes, but we won't try to tell you why

Our Wear is Superior Wear.

You can't get such clothes elsewhere in town. So why not come—we don't ask you to buy. We ask you to look at these

Modish Suits in all Fabrics

and colors—stylishly cut. Just looking at them will make you want to look better. But the suggestion to buy must come from you.

TOWNSEND'S

A Chance Today at
More Wash Dress Stuffs.

25c. Dress Ginghams at 15c.

Mostly stripes, but a few plaids in the lot. Some Scotch Zephyrs among them.

25c. Organdies at 19c.

12½c. Organdies at 8c.

Pretty as the flowers they are so full of. They make the daintiest of frocks, and at these prices should move out in a jiffy.

20c. Mohair Lustre at 15c.

For Dresses and Waists, one of the best wool stuffs we've had all season.

25c. Silk Gauze at 18c.

15c. Silk Gauze at 12½c

We will have to give first place for coolness to the flimsy stuff. Mighty pretty, too. Both dotted and plain.

15c. Cotton Taffeta 12c.

15c. Mousaline 12c.

Both in cool, soft colors, the kind that are serviceable. Plenty, if you come early.

25c. India Linens, 18c.

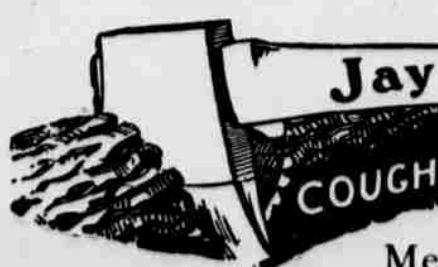
It is 36 inches wide and worth the 25c. we usually get. It is, in fact, of extra quality.

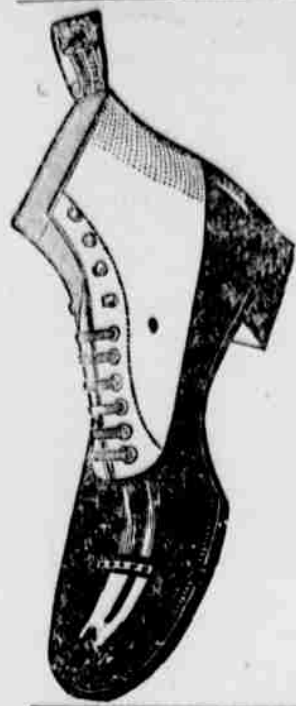
F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG,

PENNA.

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia,
bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung
Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.





A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of "Keith's Konqueror" Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

\$3.50 and \$4.00

Chas. M. Evans,
AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

The public schools opened on Monday with 1100 pupils.

Oysters are again in season. A large and fine crop is predicted.

After September 16th a penalty of 5 per cent. will be added to town taxes. Butter pay up now.

Joseph L. Townsend and J. S. Williams have contracted with W. O. Holmes & Son to put steam heat in their residences.

Hon. John G. Harman received the first consignment of black bass from the state department on Saturday morning. They were placed in Fishing Creek.

The members of St. Margaret's Guild will serve a supper in the Parish House on Saturday, Oct. 7, beginning at 5 o'clock. Supper 15c, ice cream and cake extra.

Monday was Labor Day. It's only observance here was by the Post Office which was open only during the regular holiday hours, and the banks which were closed all day.

Reports show that the population of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania is 630,000, of which 400,000 are foreign born. Over fifty thousand of the latter number cannot read or write.

Frank D. Hain spent a few days here during the past week at the home of J. H. Maize Esq. On Tuesday he went to Middletown, N. Y., where he will be engaged in the building of a new trolley line.

The Donnelly & Hatfield minstrel show on Tuesday night was attended by a large audience, and the frequent applause indicated that the performance was giving satisfaction. The band discoursed some fine music on the streets.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McKelvey went to Berwick on Friday last and joined Mr. Seales and Mrs. E. Oswald in an automobile trip to Philadelphia and New York. They reached Philadelphia in fourteen hours. The party returned from New York by train on Monday.

During the storm on Monday lightning struck in several places, among them being Fred Smith's house in Ralston addition, roof damaged; Dr. B. F. Gardner's barn in Scott township; Mrs. David Mouser's barn near Grovania. None of these buildings were burned.

Fred Widmoyer, an old resident of Bloomsburg, is visiting at the home of M. H. Fry on First Street. He was engaged here in the bakery business for some years, at the stand occupied by Edward Shaffer. He has been residing in Philadelphia since he left Bloomsburg back in the eighties.

Three carloads of brick for paving Center street have arrived. J. R. Fowler still announces that he will pay nothing towards paving the street so long as the council use Boliver brick and give the contract to a Danville party, who was the highest bidder. The council claims that the other bidders did not comply with the conditions.

The Danville Morning News entered upon its ninth year on Monday. It is a bright paper and contains the local news of Montour county written up in an attractive style. F. C. Angle is the proprietor of the paper, and whatever he is connected with has to get a move on. We wish the News many more years of prosperity.

J. G. Jayne Esq., master, will hear the argument of counsel in the legal fight between the Good Will and Liberty fire companies on September 11th. C. C. Yetter represents the petitioners, and the remonstrants have retained Judge Hinckley, G. M. Tustin and H. R. Stees.

Chas. P. Elwell will continue to teach during the summer months. Instruction in pianoforte, violin, harmony and composition. Send for circular or call at 233 West Third street, Bloomsburg.

The buildings of the D. L. & W. R. R. at the station have all been thoroughly repainted, and are very greatly improved in their appearance. Now what the traveling public needs is a covered way between the passenger and freight stations so there will be protection from storms while getting on and off the cars.

The proposed purchase of 5,000 more freight cars by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000, indicates a continuance of the prosperous conditions of freight traffic. Contracts for 12,500 such cars were placed with builders early this year, but it is likely that the directors, at their meeting September 27, will authorize the order for 5,000 more.

The announcement that the Pennsylvania fish commission proposes to introduce yellow perch into the streams of the State will be pleasing information to those who love angling. The yellow perch is not only a very edible fish, but it is also exceedingly gamy, putting up as good a fight as does the trout or black bass. Furthermore, it will thrive in any stream of water that is ordinarily free from pollution.

George Boyer of Berwick had an unpleasant experience at Columbia Park on Monday night. His feet became fast in the stirrups of one of the horses on the merry-go-round, and he was dragged around with his head on the ground, some distance before he was discovered. He was unconscious, and was taken to the Lime Ridge Hotel, and Dr. Wolf of Esby was sent for. Boyer was severely bruised, but no bones were broken.

The Deputy Factory Inspector was in town last week, and as a result of his interview with several property owners on Main street, fire escapes have been ordered by Paul E. Wirt for two buildings, by J. G. Wells and Geo. E. Elwell. One has just been completed on R. E. Hartman's building. There are a number of other buildings that the inspector says he will order fire escapes on before he is done.

The Lyman H. Howe Moving Pictures as usual drew a large crowd to the Opera House Saturday evening, and the Bloomsburg Band, for whom they showed, netted a considerable sum.

The pictures were unusually interesting, those of the siege of Port Arthur and of President Roosevelt at Wilkes-Barre being among the most entertaining.

David J. Tasker, formerly local editor of the COLUMBIAN, is manager of this company.

Labor Day at Berwick.

Labor Day was observed at Berwick on Monday by a parade and speeches. The procession was made up of the members of the various unions. Music was furnished by the Orangeville, Lime Ridge, West Berwick and Berwick Bands, and a drum corps. Speeches were made by Jacob A. Laub, D. A. Post of Wilkes-Barre, E. E. Greenwalt, President of the State Federation of Labor.

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all the benefit you should. ONLY medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. Henry W. Champlin, M. D., Oculist.

Valuable Horse Dies of Colic.

J. W. Sones, of Pine Summit, Has Unfortunate Trip.

J. W. Sones, of Pine Summit, Lycoming county, lost a valuable horse in Danville, Friday.

Mr. Sones was bringing a load of potatoes to Danville, and was driving three horses hitched to a large farm wagon. When about four miles from Danville the leader was taken with colic, and Mr. Sones unhitched the horse and put him behind the wagon.

On his arrival in Danville he took the horse immediately to a boarding stable, where he was placed under the care of a veterinary. It was, however, impossible to save the animal's life. He grew rapidly worse and died.

To Pay Salary to Minister's Widow.

Bishop J. N. FitzGerald has appointed the Rev. G. W. Stevens presiding elder of the Harrisburg District, Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference, also elder of the Danville District, to have full supervision of the work till conference, March next.

He will be assisted in holding the quarterly conference by his colleagues, Revs. Evans, Bell and Wilcox. All give their service without compensation, paying the salary to Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, whose husband died recently while presiding elder of the district.

In Jail for Taxes.

Lew Hildebrandt is in jail for non-payment of taxes for 1903. He was arrested on Monday by Tax collector Robbins, because he refused to pay the taxes, though he was employed, and he also refused to work them out. As the lines on taxes are being drawn tighter than heretofore, there was nothing for the collector to do but enforce payment by arrest. Lew and his gang always manage to get enough money together to buy booze, but taxes are different. Hildebrandt is an example of what will happen to some more of his kind, if they do not square up with collector Robbins.

Danville & Sunbury Trolley.

The Danville & Sunbury Electric Railway Co., has resumed construction work near Riverside. A car barn will soon be erected, and a contract has been placed for the building of five closed cars with the Jackson & Sharp Co., of Wilmington, Del., and are expected this month. At present the cars are running between the South Danville end of the bridge and the Asylum. The present equipment consists of two open cars. When this line is completed the trip from Berwick to Sunbury can be made by trolley, and it will be a delightful ride.

The Normal.

The fall term at the Normal School opened on Monday. The enrollment of students already numbers about 500, the largest in the history of the school for this time of year. All the vacancies in the faculty have been filled. Prof. Clark of Texas, has taken Dr. Peck's place, and Miss Edith M. McDuffie of Springfield, Mass' has been elected in place of Miss Prentiss as teacher of elocution.

Marriages.

WENNER—SEESHOLTZ. On Aug. 31, at the Reformed Parsonage in Orangeville by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. William C. Wenner of Fishing Creek Township and Miss Mary Leona Seesholtz of Orange Township.

PEALER—WENNER. On Sept. 2nd at home of groom by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. F. M. Pealer Jr. of near New Columbus and Miss Emma V. Wenner of Bendertown.

Patriotic Union

A grand rally and picnic of the P. O. S. of A. and the P. O. of A. of Berwick will take place at Columbia Park on September 9th. Other patriotic orders in the county will be present and there will be a general outpouring of patriotism and good fellowship. A general invitation is extended.

Camp Fire and Festival.

Ent Post G. A. R. will hold a camp fire at Klein's Grove at Rupert, September 15th and 16th, at which time old fashioned bean soup and hard tack will be served. Also a chicken and waffle supper from 5 to 9 o'clock each day.

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb drink for women's ills, called AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weakness and backache, kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. At all drug stores or by mail 50 cents. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Lenoir N. Y.

PURELY PERSONAL

E. J. Brown spent a few days in New York city during the past week.

Alfred Kitchen of Benton R. F. D. No. 5 spent Monday and Tuesday in town.

Dr. W. H. House went to Lansing, Mich., on Saturday, and will be absent for three weeks.

W. J. Kramer, one of Greenwood township's substantial men, served on the grand jury this week.

H. B. Clark of the firm of H. I. Clark & Son went to New York on Tuesday to select fall goods for their store.

Dr. Paul F. Peck and mother left Bloomsburg on Saturday for Grinnell, Iowa, where he will occupy the chair of history.

Miss Mary Correll went to Milford, N. J. on Saturday. She has accepted a position there as teacher in the public schools.

Paul E. Wirt Esq. went up to Watkins Glen on Saturday to spend Sunday with his wife and daughter who have been sojourning there.

R. C. Neal of Harrisburg was in town a few hours on Friday, attending the sale of lots between the Normal School and Fifth street.

Warren H. Drum went to Williamsport last Saturday where he will occupy the chair of the Academic Department of Dickinson Seminary.

Miss Eva Rupert who has been spending the summer here, left on last Friday to return to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she is preceptress of the Allison School.

Miss Minnie Ent who has been spending the summer here with her mother, will return to Newark, N. J. on the 7th instant to resume her duties as teacher in the public schools.

Deeds Recorded.

Recorder Rutter has recently recorded the following deeds:

Calvin I. Miller and wife to Jessie Dodson for lot No. 47 in Duval Dickson's plot to North Berwick. Consideration \$650.

Isaac Martz and wife to Hiram F. Kishbaugh for lot No. 49 in Fairview Terrace, Berwick. Consideration \$95.

Henry Heist and wife to Amanda E. and Sarah A. Heist for lot three, block 17, in Centralia. Consideration \$700.

Charles P. Wilson and wife to Arthur B. Naylor for a house and lot on Eighth street, near Market. Consideration \$2700.

Wm. Schlanger to Julia Schlanger for land in West Berwick. Consideration \$2275.

James B. Weikel to J. F. Hunsinger for land in West Berwick. Consideration \$1600.

Wilmer T. Beck to Theodore W. Reilly for land in Centralia. Consideration \$700.

Preston A. Vought and wife to Geo. Bleaker for a farm in Franklin township. Consideration \$2500.

Margaret E. Murphy to John Liddicot for land in Centralia. Consideration \$300.

Ann Carey to Blanche Liddicot for lot No. 5 in Block 86 in Centralia. Consideration \$500.

Bridget Walsh, guardian to William J. Kilker for lots five and six in block six in Centralia. Consideration \$800.

Daniel Shepp's heirs to B. R. Yetter for 900 acres of land on Catawissa mountain.

J. Vincent Keller and wife to Bruce Lanning for land in Briar-creek township. Consideration \$300.

Alverson Zimmerman to Henry K. Remley for land in Center township. Consideration \$600.

The Spirit of Success.

A woman will have several iron in the fire at once, but she gets her ironing done by the concentration of her energy into the manipulation of one iron. Edison and Marconi are men of one idea, and each is absorbed in the pursuit of it. Bell had no time for aught else than his telephone. Cecil Rhodes divorced himself from every interest save the building of an empire in South Africa. Peary is consumed with his purpose of reaching the North Pole. Diaz set himself the task of transforming Mexico into a great, modern nation. Jefferson, in his day, was on fire with the passion for national liberty, and preferred death to failure, and Roosevelt is as hot and fixed in his single purpose today of freeing government from graft and patriotism from patronage.

The principle is essential also to business success. There must be a life single in its purpose, whatever that purpose may be. "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," said the old Hebrew father to his unprofitable son, and all history demonstrates that he did not utter a curse but a psychological fact. There must be a deliberate and intelligent determination of purpose, and an unwavering, immovable adherence thereto.

That is the spirit, and the only spirit, in which difficult problems are solved and successful issues wrested from unwilling conditions. —Cent Per Cent for September.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Ritchie*

Tailor Made Suits.



All the season's newest styles and materials are now shown by The Clark Store, right in every way. It will pay you to examine them. Suits worthy the attention of all.

Irish Point Lace Curtains.

A special showing of these at prices less than you're used to see these fine qualities sold for.

Priced at 1.49, 1.69, 2.25, 3.00, 3.75, 4.00 and 4.50 a pair.

Newest Fall Coats.

Covert Coats, Tourist Style at \$6.00. Mannish Effects Tourist Style at \$5.00. Covert Coats 45in. long, Empire Effect, 7 box pleats in back, collarless velvet flat collar, braid trimmed, deep pleated cuff at \$7.00. Value \$9.00—limited lot only.

Millinery.

We are prepared to do Millinery Work of all kinds now. Also the first showing of Ready to Wear Fall Hats.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER,

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

PHOTOS

For the Satisfactory

Kind in Up-to-date

Styles, go to

Capwell's Studio,

(Over Hartman's Store)

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure TRADE-MARKS, write Patents and

CASNOW & CO.

Opposite U. S. Patent Office WASHINGTON D. C.

BATTLE OF THE YALU

Chinese Were Completely Exhausted of Ammunition.

A HURRICANE OF SHELLS

Commander McGiffin's Thrilling Account of a Naval Fight in Chinese-Japanese War—Chinese Turn and Run Gauntlet of Ironclads—Sinking of the Chih Yuen.

The attack on Port Arthur and the naval engagement following it, called the sea fight off Hai Yang, better known as the battle of the Yalu, fought Sept. 17, 1894, and in which the Japanese, after five hours of continuous fighting, succeeded in sinking three of the Chinese ships, two cruisers and an ironclad, and in setting on fire three more—the Ting Yuen, the Lai Yuen, and the Kwang Chia.

The opposing forces consisted of twelve ships on the Japanese side—two ironclads, two armored cruisers, two protected cruisers, two torpedo cruisers, two Armstrong cruisers, a coast defense ship, and a corvette.

"When the bugles sounded action on the Japanese side, the Chinese ships were ordered to close the scuttles, water-tight doors, etc., and go to stations. The Chen Yuen's forenoon routine had been carried out and the cooks were preparing the midday meal when the smoke from the enemy's ships was sighted by the lookout men at the masthead; and before even a signal could be made from the flagship the bugles throughout the fleet were sounding merrily the 'officers' call' and 'action'."

"In far less time than it takes to read these lines signals had been made from the Ting Yuen to 'weigh immediately,' and never were cables shortened in and anchors weighed more speedily. The old Chao Yung and Yang Wei, being always longer in weighing anchor, were left astern. As the two fleets approached each other officers and men eagerly strained their eyes toward the magnificent fleet of their country's hereditary foe, and on all sides there were animation and confidence.

"The fleets closed on each other rapidly. My crew was silent. The lieutenant in the military foretop was taking sextant angles and announcing the range. As each range was called the men at the guns would over the sight bars, each gun captain, lanyard in hand, keeping his gun aimed on the enemy. Through the ventilators could be heard the beats of the steam pumps, for all the lines of hose were joined up and spouting water, so that in case of fire no time could be lost. The range was about our miles and decreasing fast. 'Six thousand meters,' 'Five thousand eight hundred,' 'Six hundred,' 'Five hundred,' 'Five hundred four hundred.'"

"The crisis was rapidly approaching. Every man's nerves were in a state of tension, which was greatly relieved as a huge cloud of white smoke belching from the Ting Yuen's starboard barbettes 'opened the ball.' 'Just as the projectile threw up a column of white water a little short of the Yoshino a roar from the Chen Yuen's battery seconded the flagship's motion. It was exactly 12.20 a. m., and the range as found on the Chen Yuen was 5,200 meters. On our side the firing now became general from the main batteries, but it was about five minutes before the Japanese replied.

"As they opened fire the Chinese pick-firing Hotchkiss and Maxim-crenellated 3 and 6 pounders joined in, and thenceforward the conflict was most incessant. Like ours, the enemy's first shot fell short; but with an instant's change of aim a shot from one of our 12-inch guns had struck one of the Japanese leading ships. The bridge of the Chen Yuen, though some thirty feet above the water, was very soon soaked, as was indeed the entire exposed surface of the engaged side, by spray thrown up by the shots that struck the water a little short. Many of the men at the guns were wet through. Every one in the conning tower had his ears capped with cotton, yet the din made by projectiles rattling up against the outside of its 10-inch armor was a curious annoyance.

"During the early part of the engagement the Tsi-Yuen, with his faint hearted commander, Fong, had bolted and made for Port Arthur. Almost at once the outrageous example of Capt. Fong was followed by the commander of the Kwan Chia, who turned tail and later ran his ship aground on a reef outside of Ta-Lien-Wan.

"Our fleet was now reduced to eight vessels. As the Japanese fleet approached it steamed along our front from left to right, the principal squadron at close range, the flying squadron further away. The latter on reaching our right flank turned it and poured in a heavy cross fire on the extreme wing, the Chao Yung and Yang Wei receiving most of it.

These two old-fashioned cruisers were soon set on fire and rendered useless.

"It was now about 2 p. m., the Japanese flagship leading the principal squadron had reached our right wing and flanking it steamed down again in the opposite course. The Hiyel, last in line, was almost ahead of the Ting Yuen, having already been engaged by the Chih Yuen on our flagship's left. Her distance from her next in line ahead was increasing,

and her captain presumably seeing that his slow old ship could not keep up with the rest, and being already on fire, fearing to continue on, and receiving the fire of both ironclads and of the King Yuen, Sai Yuen, and Ching Yuen, boldly decided to make a short cut between the two ironclads and rejoin his comrades on the other side. This was splendidly done.

"As his ship passed between our two big ships we fired into him point blank. It was impossible to miss, and flying material showed that we did not. Had we used shell she would have been 'done for.'"

"From this time the Chinese formation was broken into an irregular group. Bearing down on us on the one hand were the ships of the principal squadron 'in line ahead,' keeping perfect station, while on the opposite side were those of the flying squadron. We were thus between two fires.

"The Japanese now seemed to ignore the four smaller Chinese vessels; and the five ships of its principal squadron steamed around our two ironclads, pouring in a storm of shell. Time and again fire broke out. During the confusion of our line consequent upon being out-maneuvred the Chih Yuen passed under our stern and joined the Lai Yuen and surviving ships of the right wing. The Ping Yuen and Kwang Ping, now coming up, threatened the Akagi and Saito, but signals were made on the Matsushima, and the flying squadron manoeuvred to cover the endangered vessels.

"About this time the Chih Yuen boldly if somewhat foolhardily bore down on the flying squadron's line. Just what happened no one seems to know, but apparently she was struck below the water line by a heavy shell. She plunged bows first into the depths, righting herself as she sank, carrying down all hands.

"At about 3 o'clock the Matsushima closed upon the Chen Yuen to about 1,700 meters, and we fired one of our shells with a bursting charge of ninety pounds of powder into her, causing great damage.

"At 5.30 p. m. the enemy withdrew, leaving us completely exhausted of ammunition save for three shots left in the guns."

No Room to Laugh.

An Indiana congressman was walking in Fifth avenue with a New York man. After they had been out a half hour the Indiana man asked the New Yorker: "What makes everybody stare at me so? Is there anything loose about my makeup?"

The New Yorker replied: "It is your laugh. You laugh to suit me, and I want you to keep it up. But you rarely hear in a crowded thoroughfare of this city what you would call a horse laugh. We keep our laugh for the theatres and for banquets and for the clubs. We haven't room to laugh in the streets."

"You have enough room but haven't the time. I wonder how Roosevelt ever lived here in comfort, for when he laughs you can hear the glassware rattle for a block. What you need is a laugh leader. A laugh is as infectious as kissing between a spoonful couple. You ought to hire a good laughter to go up and down Broadway to guffaw. It would soon take, and you would be surprised to see how much better you would feel. You know that Caesar thought about the man with the lean face. One such man in a crowd will infect it as quickly as the boy said a drop of prussic acid would a dog's tail. The boy said such an application would kill a man in a minute."

Carnation and Primrose.

A British lawyer twitted a New York member of the bar on what the former was pleased to call American lack of sentiment. The twit was made on carnation day.

"I read in your newspapers," said the Briton, "that the carnation was to be worn on a certain day out of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley. As my wife is an American, I bought a carnation on the day set. In the big hotel where I am stopping I was the only man whose lapel had the president's flower. I had some business that day in one of your courts, and I was the only man inside the bar who wore the carnation. Even the judge was without it. I know it was through no disrespect to the memory of a man whom all good men respected. You are simply too commercial over here to indulge in sentiment. You ought to be anywhere in England on primrose day, and you would understand what I mean."

His Busy Day.

"I have no time!" The busy American sat in his office with his face glued to a constantly changing file of papers. Typewriters clicked around him. The ticker ticked near him. The telephone bell jingled at his elbow. Messenger boys came and went. Pneumatic tubes cast forth their contents under his nose. Clerks were coming and going.

The woman at his elbow—a trim matronly woman in a white apron—was not discouraged.

"No time, sir?" she repeated. "But I hope you will pardon the old nurse who has been in your family so long. Do you realize, sir, that your children, who are now waiting at the door, haven't seen you in three years?"

The man opened a telegram, answered a telephone message, fingered the tape, and then looked up petulantly.

"Can't help it," he replied. "Great rush. Too busy. Bring 'em back next year."—From the Cosmopolitan.

THE COLLEGE GIRL.

An English Girl Compares the American and European Species.

In a recent number of "The Outlook" a "European university girl" makes an interesting comparison between the American college girl and her European counterpart, which is not wholly to the disadvantage of the former.

According to this critic, the American woman's college is a thing wholly amazing in European eyes.

No European educational institution would think of allowing to its inmates such a luxuriousness of surroundings as appears in the American girl's college room, the extreme simplicity of the food being the only thing common to both types of educational community.

To the uninitiated beholder the American college girl's room, with flags and posters and sporting souvenirs and class symbols, with men's pictures on desks and dressing tables, might be a college boy's. On the other side of the ocean young women are supposed not to keep young men's portraits in their rooms, just as they are not supposed to meet on equal terms of comradeship the subjects of the aforesaid pictures. The absence of books in the room and the conspicuous presence of candy boxes and fruit baskets might also strike the European observer as peculiar.

All this corresponds with a radical difference in the life of women students in America and in Europe. The European girl goes to her university purely for learning, and in the lower educational institutions it is the same. Study is the business of life, and only those fortunate ones who have friends and relatives to take them out occasionally and give them a good time ever get any fun.

In America the college is a school of life, with all sorts of activities besides study. The European college girl has to find out after she leaves college everything that her American sister learns while at college, though occasionally in old Europe a girl has a chance of getting out of her life perhaps more experience and at least the same amount of pleasure as the American girl does, although in a way entirely different; this is the girl who attends a university for men and enjoys in the Old World, among hundreds of men, the perfect freedom of movement and the feeling of independence which characterize the happy life of the American college girl (happy in that she realizes by herself an ideal of free and intelligent life, without the inevitable strain which comes to the same life when lived by one girl among a crowd of men.)

The chief characteristic of the American woman's college is well defined, the critic proceeds, by the historical words, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." To the college girl's happiness many elements are co-operating, among which, notably, are papa's checks and the advantages depending thereon; faculty votes prohibiting a schedule of over so many hours a week, or more than a certain number of courses for the semester; constant anxiety on the part of "Prer" and "M. D." lest the young buds of hope break down under the strain of study, and so forth.

This last appears particularly strange to the European mind. No one gives a thought there, it appears, to the effect of study on the health of the students. "We may moan, sigh or revolt," says the writer; "we may strike, protest or die in the attempt; from the Olympus of the faculty the gods watch with calm, unruffled brow the struggle of the nonentities in the halls of learning."

Faith That Was Justified.

The Rev. Dr. Snow, finding himself down at the noon hour, dropped into a restaurant for a luncheon. He hung his overcoat against the wall, sat down and ordered his meal, which he ate leisurely. When he had finished and turned to look for his overcoat it was gone.

He reported his loss to the cashier, who was sorry, but could do nothing, as the restaurant was "not responsible for hats, overcoats or umbrellas."

"Oh, I am not holding you responsible," said the doctor, as he paid the bill. "I shall get the coat again."

"What makes you think so?" asked the cashier.

"In one of the pockets," he replied, "was a letter, with my name and address on the envelope, and in another pocket was a printed sermon on 'Future punishment.' Good day!"

His confidence was not misplaced. The overcoat was brought to his house the next day by a messenger boy.—Youth's Companion.

Eccentric Sam Houston.

When as a youth Houston taught school he wore his hair in a long queue, and was garbed in a flowered hunting shirt of calico. As Governor of Tennessee he wore a flaming waistcoat and black satin breeches, wide and gathered by a puckering string at the waist. As a master of Texas he wore many rings upon his fingers, a waistcoat of many weird colors, a vast sombrero of eccentric proportions. As Indian agent he received the rebuke of the Secretary of War by reason of his appearance before that dignitary in the full regalia of an Indian warrior. As Congressman he wore no coat of statesmanship, but robed himself in a gaudy blanket after fashion of the Southwest. Blazars, outre, yet never wholly grotesque, Houston was what we would call impossible to-day. In his own time he was quite possible.—Outing.

Date Set to Fix Miners' Demands

Tri-district Convention Will Be Held at Shamokin and Mitchell Will Be There to Guide Action of Delegates

It was announced Saturday morning that the tri district convention of the anthracite mine workers, called for the purpose of formulating the demands to be made upon the operators, will be held at Shamokin during the first week in November.

Delegates representing all the union men of the 150,000 mine workers in the region will be present and President Mitchell is also to be there to guide the action of the delegates by his advice.

Delegate conventions of two of the three districts have already declared for an eight hour day and recognition of the union, and these are the two chief objects to which President Mitchell says the union aspires in the anthracite region.

It is generally believed from the tenor of his speeches that the demands will include recognition of the union, an eight hour day, the weighing of coal and payment by weight, a ton of 2000 pounds instead of the 2800 pounds which is called a ton in some of the coleries; a new Conciliation Board of three members; a continuation of the sliding scale feature of the agreement, and also the check weighing man and the check docking boss feature of the agreement.

When the demands are formulated President Mitchell and a committee comprising the three district presidents, Nichols, Dettry and Fahey, will it is expected, be appointed to visit the coal operators in New York and present them. During the negotiations, which will then likely ensue, the work of strengthening the union will continue. At present the mine workers' officers report steady gains in membership and believe that there will be over 100,000 paid-up members before the convention date.

Many of the operators believe that the present effort of the union to increase the membership will not be successful enough to warrant the union making a fight for the eight-hour day and recognition. They do not believe that President Mitchell would sanction a strike for these demands unless he had at least 120,000 paid-up members in the union and a big strike fund to back him. Hence they believe that with the loss in membership which the union has suffered in the past three years and the difficulty of building it up, President Mitchell will be glad to sanction a renewal of the present agreement.

Jameson Cometh Not

Governor Warner Refused to Grant a Requisition

Archibald V. Jameson will not be brought here to stand trial in the criminal court of Lycoming county for having gained possession as alleged, by false pretense and larceny by bailee of \$67,500 worth of stock of the Western States Portland Cement Company belonging to a half dozen or more Williamsporters and several residents of Northumberland county. Governor Warner, of Michigan, has refused to grant the request for a requisition made by Governor Pennypacker, of this state.

The chief executive of the state of Michigan announced his decision after he had heard the claims of the counsel for the Pennsylvanians and the attorneys retained to look after the interests of the accused man. Sworn statements of the Williamsporters who had given their stock certificates to Jameson were also read to the Governor of Michigan. In declining to give his consent to the extradition of Jameson from Michigan, Governor Warner asserted that he believed the Pennsylvanians were really trying to collect a civil debt.

The news of the action of the Governor of Michigan caused much surprise to the people who had given cement stock to Jameson. They did not entertain a doubt that Jameson would be brought to Williamsport, despite the legal efforts known to be afoot to prevent the extradition of the accused man from Michigan. Further developments are looked for. It is not expected the Williamsporters will cease their efforts to have Jameson punished to the extent that they believe he deserves.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

"Shut your eyes, open your mouth and see what luck will bring you."

Many a woman is weak and sick, nervous and discouraged. She suffers from headache, backache and other ills. She wants to be well, but all she does is to shut her eyes and open her mouth for medicine and trust to luck for results. She "doctors" month after month, often year after year, in this same blind, hap-hazard fashion, and receives no permanent benefit.

Women take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with their eyes open to the fact that it cures womanly ills. It cures irregularity, it dries debilitating drains, it heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. There is no trusting to luck by those who use "Favorite Prescription."

"In the year 1903 my health was poor," writes Mrs. J. Hack, of 22 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. "I suffered from falling of womb, a disagreeable discharge, painful monthly periods, headache, backache and pains in the limbs. Every month was confined to bed for two or three days. Was weak, nervous and hysterical; life was a burden to myself and I made every one in the family unhappy because I was so irritable. My husband got me four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and before I had taken the first bottle I was feeling some relief. The medicine made me well and strong, free from nervousness, aches and pain, and I felt like a new woman. Before I used the 'Favorite Prescription' I had been taking another physician's medicine for nearly three months, but had received no benefit. Your medicine is certainly the best in the world."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow bowels, nervousness, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little Pellet is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Don't let a selfish seller over-persuade you to accept a substitute for these Original Little Liver Pills, first put up by Dr. R. V. Pierce over 25 years ago. Much imitated but never equaled.

12,000 New Cars For The Pennsylvania Freight Business So Immense That Four Building Concerns Have Rush Orders To Supply Big Steel Carriers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will purchase 12,000 freight cars for delivery next year. Bids were asked for the construction of 8,000 cars and it is likely that as many as was ordered this year, 12,000 cars, will be bought for 1906. After the bids had been received and the reports from the transportation officers analyzed, it was deemed advisable, as was predicted, to increase the number of cars to be built to 12,000.

These cars are to be built by the following companies: The American Car & Foundry Company, the Pressed Steel Car Company, the Standard Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company. The delivery of these cars is to be begun early in January and every effort is to be made to have the contract completed as early as possible.

There will be five kinds of cars built. In nearly all instances they will be constructed to take the places of cars of the lesser grade which have been demolished. There will be built 7,500 standard long gondola cars, 500 high gondolas, 200 box cars and 2000 flat cars.

They Are Kickers

A youngster and his mother were going home from church and the mother was finding fault with the sermon. The boy noticed the amount of his mother's contribution and said, "Well ma, you can't expect much for a cent." There are a good many people like the one above mentioned. Those who find the most fault with their minister are generally among the number who pay the least for his support. Men who have the harshest criticisms for a municipal government are frequently among the smallest taxpayers, and those who are most profuse in their complaints of the food provided at a boarding school are probably getting much better fare than they have at home.

Bogus Veterinary Surgeon

An exchange says that farmers should be on the lookout for bogus veterinary surgeons who are traveling through the county, claiming to be agents of the state, examining cattle for tuberculosis, and charging a fee of from one to five dollars.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

FOR PILES, ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF. SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Drugists, 25 cents, or mailed, Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. \$1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, \$5. Sold by Drugists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.—Of Interest to our Many Readers.

REDUCED RATES TO CENTRE Hall, Pa. Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Patrons of Husbandry Exhibition. To accommodate visitors to the encampment and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, to be held at Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa., September 17 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets from all stations in Pennsylvania, to Centre Hall, Pa., at special reduced rates.

These tickets will be on sale and good from September 16 to 23, inclusive, and good for return passage until September 26.

I. O. O. F. AT PHILADELPHIA.

Reduced rates via. Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Sovereign Grand Lodge. On account of the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., to be held at Philadelphia, Pa., September 16 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Philadelphia, September 15 to 19, inclusive, good returning until September 25, inclusive, from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, at greatly reduced rates. An extension of return limit to October 5 may be obtained upon all tickets from points over one hundred miles distant from Philadelphia by payment of fee of \$1.00 to Joint Agent, in whose hands all such tickets must be deposited immediately upon arrival at Philadelphia. Such tickets will be good for return passage upon date of withdrawal from Joint Agent. For specific rates and further information, apply to nearest Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-rate Vacation trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The remaining dates of the popular Pennsylvania Railroad ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore are September 8th and 22nd and October 13. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 7:55 A. M., Baltimore 9:00 A. M., York 10:40 A. M., Harrisburg 11:40 A. M., Millersburg 12:20 P. M., Sunbury 12:58 P. M., Williamsport 2:30 P. M., Lock Haven 3:08 P. M., Renova 3:55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5:05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9:35 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkes Barre; and at proportionate rates from principle points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist and chaplain will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Pollution of Streams

State Health Commissioner Dixon has been in communication with representatives of the various municipalities of the State in regard to pollutions of streams and the need of more efficient systems of sewage disposal. The officials of Reading, Conshohocken and Allentown have been advised that better sanitary methods must be found by getting rid of the drainage.

Commissioner Dixon has also addressed a letter to Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia in which he says: "It is now time that Philadelphia had started an investigation to determine upon an efficient system of disposing of its sewage? I beg that you give this question your immediate attention."

We Usually Find Our Level

Do not hypnotize yourself with the idea that you are being kept down. Do not talk such nonsense. Nobody of any sense would believe it. People will only laugh at you. Only one thing is keeping you down, and that is yourself. There is probably some trouble somewhere with you. Of course there are employers who are unjust to their help; there are instances in which employees are kept back when they should be advanced; but as a rule, this is only temporary, and they usually find their level somewhere.—Success Magazine.

THE RUSSIAN'S HOME LIFE

Nine Tenths of the Population Live in Villages.

HOUSEKEEPING IS SIMPLE

Russian Peasant at Home Not Much Given to Appearance.—Still Wears Red Flannel Shirt Outside of Trousers.—Believes in Thorough Cleanliness for Sunday.

Probably nine out of ten persons who have traveled in Russia, if asked to describe the Russian home would speak first of the log-house of the Russian village. Nine-tenths of Russia's population live in villages. The log house is the most truly representative habitation in Russia.

Sunk a few feet below the level of the ground, it faces the village street. Even in the newly settled agricultural communities in Siberia—now a land of promise to the Russians—the isolated farmhouse, a mile, perhaps, from neighbors, is unknown. The farmers' houses are all in a village facing a single village street. The houses are rough and unpainted. Even the prosperous farmer does not abandon his log house. His door and window frames may be painted in white, or green, if he is well-to-do, but that is the only outward display he makes. The logs that compose the house are always peeled, and generally hewn; and the chinks are filled in winter with plaster or moss. The street in front is unpaved, and often in spring very muddy. Behind the house is a garden, where flowers and vegetables are raised in the hot Russian summer, which is very much like the summer in New England.

The Russian housewife is generally fond of flowers, and fills the windows of her dwelling with them. As the Russian house is always kept warm, the plants afford in winter a fresh and delightful contrast to the white cold of the snow-covered country and the icy village street.

The poorer Russian log house has but one room, as a rule, which contains a bed, a bench running half way round the room, cupboard and shelves, and by far the most important article of furniture, a great brick stove, surmounted by a capacious oven.

The stove and oven are there no matter how meager the other furnishings. In the long winter the Russian keeps his house very warm, and all the year round he uses the oven once a week for taking a bath.

The Russian bath is familiar in principle to all the world. Steam is its base. The Russian at home gets up a good fire in his stove on Saturday, and gets into the oven for his weekly steaming. The heat would suffocate any other man, but he finds it very comforting. When dripping and as red as a lobster, he gets out and rubs down with snow, or if he is robust rolls in a snowbank.

This process purifies him for Sunday, as he believes he should be very clean when he goes to church. Even the most graceless citizens among the Russians are good churchmen. They attend to their religious duties in a way that sets an example for some of their critics. Many of their every-day customs have a religious significance. The wearing of a beard is in strict accordance with the teachings of the church.

The Russian peasant at home is not much given to studying appearances. He still wears his red flannel shirt outside his trousers. There is a proverb in Russia that the man who tucks in his shirt ceases to be honest. Be that as it may, the shirt outside the trousers is not always a talisman against sins of both omission and commission, notably those of Ananias.

The peasant costume is simple. The trousers, often of cotton, are tucked into high boots. The kaftan, or overcoat, is of brown cloth, home made. In winter a sheepskin jacket is worn under it.

The wife of a peasant wears print gowns, and so does his little girls, the latter in summer being innocent of other garment. The chubby and rosy-cheeked, flaxen-haired children play around the farm in red tunics, ever with a pious medal of St. Vladimir or St. Paul around their necks.

Housekeeping among the peasants is simple, though the women are hard workers, often helping in the fields in addition to doing their housework.

The most important, domestic article in a Russian house is the samovar—literally "self-boiler"—in which the family tea is made. All Russians are great tea drinkers, and all tea is made in samovars. The samovar is a big brass vessel with a tube down the center, in which live coals are placed to heat water for making the tea.

Russian cookery is wholesome, and in the main palatable. Beef, pork, fowls and fish are staples, as with us. Bread is made from rye, and is dark brown, being known as "black" bread. Soup is much eaten. The most distinctly national soup, which is eaten by all classes, especially by the peasants, is called "shchee." It is made from beef, cabbage, parsley and carrots, and seasoned with salt and pepper. Poor people make it without the beef. Another popular soup is "borsch." This is made after the following recipe: "Boil separately a piece of beef and some greens, either spinach, sorrel or the leaves of beet-root. Rub the greens through a sieve, and put them into the beef broth, which must also have been previously passed through the sieve. Add pepper and salt. Boil and let simmer. Then boil some eggs hard, cut them into pieces, and put them into the borsch."

LUMBERING IN MANCHURIA.

Russians Likely to Become Our Competitors in Chinese Market.

Many lumbering enterprises are being established in Manchuria, Siberia and Sakhalin, with the idea of competing with American Pacific coast lumber.

The most important is the Russian timber and mining company, of the far east, with headquarters at Port Arthur. This company is organized by some of the most prominent men connected with the Russian government, and is reputed to have a capital of 20,000,000 rubles (\$10,000,000). Its principal operations will be on the Yalu river, where it runs down timber from the forests of Korea as well as the large forests of Manchuria. These forests are said to be very extensive and contain immense quantities of exceedingly fine timber. There is much of the like in this market from that locality, and it has been the source of supply for both this and the Tientsin market for ages.

At the mouth of the Yalu, Russia is to build the third largest sawmill in the world. Whether or not the mill is to come from the United States is not known, but a great mill enterprise is already in progress of construction, located exactly on one of the points now in controversy. In addition to this competition, which is already supplying large quantities of timber and lumber to Port Arthur, Dalny, Niuchwang, and the Chinese Eastern railway, the Russians are shipping quantities of lumber to all of these places by steamer from Vladivostok and vicinity and from the island of Sakhalin.

Another point of Russian competition in the lumber business is developing on the Sungari river, where the Chinese Eastern railway crosses it, about eighty miles south of Harbin. Timber in considerable quantities is run down this river to the point and is being made into lumber by the Chinese method, several hundred men being engaged in the work. Lumber from this source will never reach the sea in competition for the trade of China, but it will be a splendid source of supply for railway use and for the city of Harbin.

It is clear that Russia intends to provide for all the requirements of lumber in Manchuria and Siberia, with a possibility of entering the Chinese market. The Russians are familiar with the lumber, wheat, and flour business, and as they have the natural advantages and the earnest support of their banks, railways and government throughout Manchuria, their development of these industries is likely to close this market to our country in these products, and if they show intense energy and enterprise they will become severe competitors in the great markets of China for flour especially, and possibly for lumber.—National Geological Magazine.

Scythe as Church Ornament.

At the first sight the scythe is a strange ornament for a church, but there is nothing incongruous in these curious agricultural implements as seen in the parish church of St. Mary's at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire.

Thirteen of these blades are nailed above the door in the north chapel. At one time the blades numbered 40 or 50, but owing to rust and decay many of them have been lost. Each of the scythes is about a yard in length.

The general belief is that these blades were placed in the church in commemoration of the zeal of peasants who wielded them in defense of their faith in the rebellion known as "The Pilgrimage of Grace," which had its rise at Louth in 1536.

When the people saw the ruins of their churches and abbey, they rose in revolt, and arming themselves with the instruments of husbandry, such as scythes, they went forth to encounter the enemy.

They were beaten and dispersed, but in the eyes of their countrymen they were heroes, and the rude implements with which they fought were deemed worthy of an abiding place in the old church, where the peasants had worshipped.—Christian Age.

Japanese Government.

It is now quite well established that the Japanese government continued for over 2,500 years exactly the same in form as that of the Mahometan caliph and of modern Rome. The chiefs of religion among the Japanese have been the chiefs of the kingdom much longer than in any other nation. The succession of the pontiff kings may be traced with certainty for more than 780 years before our era.

The ecclesiastical emperor was called "Diari," a name now used by the people for the royal residence of the mikado or for the court itself. Until recently the mikado was regarded as too sacred to be called by his right name. After the overthrow of the pontiffs the diari was kept in honorable confinement by the mikado and treated with the utmost respect, for the people revered him as if he were an idol.—New York Press.

Stone With a History.

A stone with a remarkable history is kept at the British naval offices in Portsmouth. In the '50s it saved a vessel of the queen's navy. The frigate Pique ran ashore on the Japanese coast, but was refloated in what was thought to be an undamaged condition. It proceeded to Portsmouth and was docked, when it was found that the stone had imbedded itself firmly in the planks of the ship's bottom. The stone prevented leakage, and had it dropped from its position during the homeward run there is little doubt that the Pique would have been lost.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Popularly Supposed to Have But One Wife.

KNOWN TO HAVE NINE.

The Other Wives' Children are Recognized as of Full Standing in the Royal Pedigree.—Wives are Sometimes Selected for Political Reasons.—Their Influence.

Mutsuhito, the emperor of Japan, is popularly supposed to have only one wife, the empress, to whom he was married in 1869. As a matter of fact, he has, or has had, nine wives. Of these, however, eight are merely concubines, or consorts, having no social rank and not figuring in any way in the court ceremonies. They were selected for him by the imperial council from among the first families of the nation. The emperor himself, in theory at least, had nothing to say about it.

Referring to these plural wives, W. E. Curtis, in his book "The Yankoes of the east," says: "They seem to be a sort of guaranty that there shall be an heir to the throne, as their children are recognized as of full standing in the royal pedigree, and the present heir apparent is the son of one of them. They are selected because of their pure blood, their health and beauty and sometimes for political reasons, for it is considered the highest distinction that can be conferred upon a woman in Japan—to be empress is only nobler. The left-handed wives of the emperor often wield a tremendous political influence, for obvious reasons, and their relatives are supposed to profit thereby. They live in the greatest luxury, are surrounded by multitudes of attendants, and except for their omission in the court codes of etiquette, which do not provide for them, they stand equal to the empress herself."

The emperor, according to the same authority, has had twelve children, of whom only four, three girls and one boy, are living. The Countess Sono was the mother of four children, the Countess Chigusa and the Countess Yanagisawa of three each and Mme. Hashimoto and Mme. Hamuro of one child each. Woshihito, the prince imperial, is the son of Countess Yanagisawa, who became one of the emperor's concubines in 1875. She is the daughter of Count Yanagisawa, a respected citizen of Tokyo, and is said to be a woman of ability.

Before her marriage the empress was Princess Haruko, daughter of Prince Ichijo. This man was of noble ancestry and had taken an active part in the revolution against the tycoons. The marriage was popular and the empress is to-day the idol of the Japanese people. She is much less exclusive than the emperor, is democratic and progressive in her ways and is much interested in educational and charitable affairs. She has had no children. When she was married she was 19 years old and the emperor two years younger. She is described as a delicate and slender woman, with a long, thin face, pointed chin and flat features. Like most of her countrywomen she uses cosmetics freely and these do not enhance her beauty in the eyes of foreigners.

Ernest W. Clement in "A Handbook of Modern Japan," says of the empress: "She was brought up in the old-fashioned way, but she is in hearty sympathy with the ideals of New Japan. As she has no children of her own she has adopted the entire nation and completely won their love; she is, indeed, the mother of millions. She is especially interested in educational and benevolent institutions; she is the active patron of the Peers' school, the University for Women, the Red Cross society and other philanthropic enterprises. In times of calamity her purse is always opened for a liberal contribution to the suffering."

Haru No Miya Yoshihito, the prince imperial, was born Aug. 31, 1879, and was proclaimed heir to the throne in 1887. In May, 1900, he was married to Princess Sada, daughter of Prince Fushima, a man of great prominence and a councillor of the emperor. She was born in 1884 and educated in the Peers' school until her betrothal when she was placed under private tutors. The prince imperial is even more progressive than his father and when he married the princess he did not merely "appoint" her his wife and have the fact registered in the presence of witnesses, as is the usual custom, but he had a religious ceremony performed by a priest and had a reception and banquet. He treats his wife as an equal in every respect and it is believed that through his influence the status of women generally in Japan will be very much improved and that concubines, which is now practically recognized as legal, will be discouraged. They have two children, Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901, and Prince Yasuhito, born June 25, 1902.

Mikados Ancient Ancestry.

Ancient though many European royal houses may consider themselves none can beat the record of the mikado. Mutsuhito is the one hundred and twenty-second wearer of the crown, which his ancestors have borne without interruption since the year 666 B. C. That is to say, the founder of the dynasty was a contemporary of Nebuchadnezzar. Though one may not be guilty of the impotence of calling this pedigree in question, it is difficult to believe that the mikado of 2,550 years ago was the son of the sun goddess. Possibly even the present occupant of the throne has doubts about it in private.

THE "HERMIT KINGDOM."

Brief Sketch of Korea and Its Many Characteristics.

Korea is the country occupying the peninsula between the Yellow sea and the sea of Japan, reaching northward along the coast to latitude 43 degrees. The Tumen river, Shang Pal mountains and Yalu river separate it from Manchuria in an irregular northwest-southeast line of natural boundaries.

It is about 600 miles long, north and south, and 135 miles wide, and contains about 75,000 square miles.

The northern half of this territory is mountainous and well wooded, with peaks 6,000 and 8,000 feet high; a range of mountains runs along the eastern seaboard, and another range reaches down to the southwest point of the peninsula and reappears in the extinct volcano (Mt. Apkeland, or Hamrasan) on Quelpdo Island. The east coast is abrupt and rocky, with few harbors, the best being Wonsan (or Gensan) and Fusan.

The south and west coasts are low, studded with islands entered by several rivers affording light-draft navigation, and abound in harbors, but the high tides and fierce currents make approaches dangerous. The Na Kong, which empties near Fusan; the Han, flowing into Chemulpo bay and giving steamboat navigation to Seoul; the Taidong, in the northwest, which is navigable 75 miles to Pingyang, and the Yalu, are the only rivers worth mention. The Yalu can be ascended by large vessels for about 30 miles and by boats to Wi-wen, about 175 miles above its mouth.

The northern rivers freeze over in winter, and snowy winters rule there from December to March; but the southern half of the country is much warmer. The climate, on the whole, is healthful and rather dry. The western side of the country is mainly monotonous plains, dry, fertile and nearly denuded of wood.

Wagon roads hardly exist, and interior traffic is by boat, packhorses and human porters, travelers going on pony back or in sedan chairs. A railway extends between Seoul and Chemulpo (26 miles), and is being pushed north toward Pingyang, Wiju and Manchuria. Another line is building under Japanese auspices from Fusan to Seoul.

Korea was conquered by the Manchus in the 17th century, and until 1894 was a vassal of China, but after the China-Japan war Korea became independent. Previous to 1876, when Japan made a treaty of friendship with the country, Korea had been completely closed to foreigners, and was called The Hermit Nation, but in 1876 Wonsan and Fusan were opened to trade, in 1880 Chemulpo, and since then several other ports. The latest opened is Wiju, which will be very important when peace returns. In 1883 a treaty was made with the United States and diplomatic relations were established. Japanese influence has had a persistent struggle against Russian influence; but in the early spring of 1904 Japan placed her armies in Korea without opposition, and made it the seat of their military operations against Russia, proclaiming, however, that they did not intend to annex the country.

The general customs, manners and costumes of the people partake of both Chinese and Japanese characteristics, but the people, as a whole, are very backward, though physically better than the average of their neighbors. A census in 1900 gave 5,608,351 adults liable for imperial taxes. The total population may be 15,000,000.

Peculiarities of Koreans.

The Koreans are said to have Japanese faces, Chinese customs and manners of their own. Next to the Eskimos they are the heartiest eaters in the world. The flesh of young dogs is their favorite delicacy; Japanese beer their favorite beverage. Every Korean house has a cellar, called khan, which is used as a furnace. Its mouth is some distance from the house. On a cold night you will see one or more white-clad figures cramming the khan's mouth as fast as they can with twigs, branches and other combustible food. This well-fed, the furnace burns for hours and keeps the house warm all night. In Korea, as in China, ancestor worship is the real religion. Fortune tellers, astrologers and sorceresses are in great demand. The Koreans are a nation of poets and painters. Every fairly educated man writes poems and paints pictures. "Gessangs," who correspond to the Japanese geisha girls, are numerous in the larger towns, and especially about at Pingyang, in the northern mining district. The Korean population is divided into two classes, the workers and the students and officials. The workers are oppressed and abused without mercy and are apathetic, indifferent and lacking in energy.

In the Far East.

Praying in Japan is made very easy. In the streets are tall posts with prayers printed on them, and with a small wheel attached. Any one passing by can give the wheel a turn and that counts as a prayer. The Ainu, residing in Yezo, the second largest of the 3,850 islands of which the empire is composed, worship the bear and reverence the sun, moon, fire and water.

Dog-raising is practiced in Manchuria much as sheep-farming is carried on elsewhere. A Manchurian bride takes her dowry in dogs, six if she be the daughter of poor parents, more if they be wealthy. The brutes serve as meat for human consumption and their magnificent coats are converted into rugs and garments. From 40,000 to 50,000 are slaughtered every year.

COOL WEATHER AND FROSTS IN STORE.

Rev. Ira Hicks for September—First of the Month May Be Stormy

Rev. Ira R. Hicks has issued the following weather predictions for the month of September: No reader need be surprised to see or hear a crisis in the elements—rain, wind and thunder. The disturbances at this time will, in all probability, be prolonged in cloudy and threatening and possibly stormy weather up to and through the 3rd, 4th and 5th.

The regular Vulcan storm period is central on the 9th and will be felt as early as the 7th and 8th. There is always much tendency to prolonged disturbances during the immediate presence of earth's autumnal equinoctial especially when full or new moon fall near the ending of the storm periods. These phases of the moon in Sept., the equinoctial month, always find the moon on or near the celestial equator. Hence we find full moon on the 13th and on the equator on the 14th. The 13th to the 15th are also reactionary storm days. We may therefore look for decided storm conditions to continue over these dates.

Frosts in many localities, especially northward, between the 5th and 19th may reasonably be expected. The next regular storm period is central on the 21st, this being also of earth's autumnal equinox. We predict that within the period embraced between Wednesday 27th Saturday 30th many widespread and violent storms will visit various parts of sea and land. We predict cool weather at the close of the month. Indications are favorable for low temperatures and frosts over all central and northern sections along with the changes that will follow this last September storm period.

Coal May Rise Fifty Cents.

A Hazleton paper says the Coal Trust will not accede to President John Mitchell's demand for an eight hour day at the mines unless the public is willing to pay an additional 50 cents a ton on coal.

Under no circumstances will it concede recognition of the miners' union, if such recognition involves the collection by the companies of miners' dues to the union from the wages of the employees.

This statement is made semi-officially, and it is understood reflects the attitude of the presidents of all the anthracite roads, notwithstanding President Baer's recent declaration that there will be no strike.

An official of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company said this: "The demand of President Mitchell for an eight hour day may seem to the public not too onerous for the companies to accede, in view of the fact that miners on contract work never work more than eight hours."

"As a matter of fact, however, it would involve the addition of three-quarters of a day's pay every week to all the employees at the mines, with the exception of contract miners, who are a relatively unimportant factor."

"It would involve between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 in additional wages every year, and would make absolutely necessary an increase in the price of coal, if mining is to be continued at a profit."

"Recognition of the union would absolutely crush out the non-unionists and compel a large body of men who have heretofore been loyal to the operators to either join Mr. Mitchell's organization or quit the region. The operators could not afford to treat these men this way."

To Stock Streams With Fish

To provide better sport for the fishermen of the state, the Department of Fisheries has decided to pay more attention than before to the stocking of the streams of Pennsylvania. Special efforts will be made with yellow perch. Fish Commissioner Meehan states that black-spotted bass also will be introduced in large numbers.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Bloombsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 3d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN.
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1st door below
Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building 2 Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloombsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office over First National Bank,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday
each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G.
Wells' Hardware Store, Bloombsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers Na-
tional Bank.
11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust Avenue

MONTGOMERY TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE

RYER TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.

H. BIERMAN, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
7-30-19

J. J. BROWN, M. D.

THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloombsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8
Telephone

DR. M. J. HESS,

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG PA.
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,

SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Barton's Building, Main below Bank
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

All styles of work done in a superior manner
all work warranted as represented.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
By the use of Gas, and free of charge when
artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman)
Represents twelve of the strongest Compa-
nies in the world, among which are:

	CASH	TOTAL SURPLUS
Franklin of Phila.	\$400,000	\$3,198,529
Penn'a. Phila.	400,000	3,198,529
Queen of N. Y.	500,000	5,588,918
Wenchester, N. Y.	500,000	1,788,307
N. America, Phila.	5,000,000	9,730,689

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS,

N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Represent Seventeen as good Com-
panies as there are in the World
and all losses promptly adjust-
ed and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.

(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)

GENERAL INSURANCE

Office 238 Iron St.,
Oct. 31, 1901. t *

CITY HOTEL,

W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, ba-
rooms, hot and cold water, and modern co-
veniences. Bar stocked with best wine and
liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, ba-
rooms, hot and cold water, and all
modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

BERWICK MURDER CASE.

Belles and Nagle on Trial for Shooting an Italian.

The case of Commonwealth vs. Naugle and Bellas came up for trial yesterday morning. Over an hour was spent in selecting a jury, about fifteen being challenged. Those empaneled were Thos. Webb and Philip Crawford, of Bloomsburg; W. T. Miller, of Benton; P. G. Shultz, of Benton; Charles Title, of Bloomsburg; J. L. Kile, of Sugarloaf; M. Hartman, of Greenwood; G. H. Keiter, of Bloomsburg; Ed. Cleaver, of Cleveland; John Masteller, of Mifflin; Reber H. Mears, of Bloomsburg, and James Carey, of Madison.

Representing the Commonwealth are District Attorney Dwy, Judge Herring and E. C. Ammerman, Esq., of Scranton, while the defendant's interests are being looked after by Fred T. Ikeler, Esq., and W. E. Elmes, Esq.

In the afternoon District Attorney Dwy opened the case for the Commonwealth, by outlining to the jury the case to be made out against the defendants, and showing that it was the purpose of the Commonwealth to ask for a verdict of murder in the second degree.

James Pasquale was sworn in as interpreter.

Pasquale Carlotti was the first witness. He stated that he and Verdi, the victim, and Pietro Romano, after buying some peanuts went out along the creek under an apple tree. They were sitting there eating peanuts when they saw the two defendants, whom the witness called "loafers," approach. The one, said the witness, grabbed Pietro Romano and hit him on the head with a club. The other fired three shots at Verdi and two shots at the witness. The latter then ran to a nearby house and told what had taken place. Carlotti was unable to state which of the defendants used the revolver and which used the club. They had nothing to designate them as officers. The Italians saw the two approaching with revolvers. As the Italians arose the officer fired, but although the officers were only a few steps away he could not say who fired the shots.

The second witness was Petro Romano. He corroborated the statements made by Carlotti. He stated that when the officer clubbed him, he was rendered unconscious. When he regained consciousness he attempted to help Verdi out of the creek where he had fallen, but the officers handcuffed him and took him to the lockup, where he was detained about an hour and a half, then he was allowed to go to the house in W. Berwick, in which he, Carlotti, and Verdi boarded, where he saw Verdi in a bed.

At the request of Mr. Ikeler, the witness and interpreter gave an illustration of the manner in which the officer is alleged to have shot Verdi. The interpreter sat on the floor of the witness stand, as on the bank of the creek, and as Romano, impersonating the officer, approached from the rear, the interpreter arose and received three shots from the imaginary revolver of witness.

Then Judge Staples asked the witness to indicate which one of the officers hit him on the head, he pointed to Naugle.

The third witness called was Fortunato Tiscar, the Italian consul at Scranton. He stated that he had been with Verdi in the hospital

Impaired Digestion

May not be all that is meant by dyspepsia now, but it will be if neglected.

The uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, sourness of the stomach, and disagreeable belching may not be very bad now, but they will be if the stomach is suffered to grow weaker.

Dyspepsia is such a miserable disease that the tendency to it should be given early attention. This is completely overcome by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which strengthens the whole digestive system

at Scranton and had promised to send money to his wife in Italy. This witness was temporarily excused. Dr. Newman, the resident physician at the State Hospital at Scranton was then called, who stated that Verdi expected to die. Consul Tiscar was then recalled to the stand. He produced a written statement of the conversation between himself and Verdi, but as it was in Italian, the counsel were willing to take it for granted. He then gave the story which Verdi had told him of the shooting affair. Verdi had told him that after he had received the shot in the forearm, he pulled his own revolver and fired a shot, but failed to hit anyone.

Dr. Newman was recalled and he testified as to the course of the bullet which entered Verdi's shoulder, and which he said would indicate the shot had been fired from the side. An X-Ray picture was submitted to the jury, showing the location of the bullet.

William Huntsinger was the next witness called. He stated that he was fishing along the creek, and saw Naugle and Bellas approach the Italians, and when the latter saw the officers they jumped up and two of them started to run. One was shot by the officers and one was handcuffed and clubbed. The witness claimed that he saw the entire fracas, but said that Verdi did not fire a shot, notwithstanding the fact that Verdi admitted doing so.

Oliver Krick, testified that he heard shooting and went toward the direction of the shots, and met two men, one of them Bellas and another officer with a handcuffed Italian. He and Bellas returned to the apple tree and found Verdi lying in the creek, face downward.

Court then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

George Budman was the first witness to be called Thursday morning. He stated that as he was sitting on his porch on June 30th last, he heard five shots fired, and at once started in the direction from which they came. On the way he met Bellas, who showed him a revolver with five empty chambers.

Sed Krick, the second witness, said that he had seen Bellas coming from the creek, with a revolver. Bellas is alleged to have said to both this and the preceding witness that he had shot an Italian and that they had better clear out or they would get into trouble.

Rohr McHenry Budman, a lad of about twelve years, then testified that he had seen the man after the shooting.

Bradly Leacock, formerly chief of police of West Berwick, said that he had met Naugle after the shooting, who said that he had had an encounter with three Italians and in returning fire he had shot one of the foreigners.

The next witness Bellas Contio, needed two interpreters as there was no one who could speak his language and English. The attorneys addressed their questions to Joseph Judkiewicz who asked them of a Slavish woman, and she in turn asked the witness, and his

answers were returned to the court in the same way. He said that his house was the nearest to the scene of the shooting. From his porch he had seen the two officers approach the Italians, and heard first three shots, then two after a brief intermission. He said the Italians did not fire a shot.

Bradly Leacock was recalled and stated that the officers had worn their badges on the day of the shooting.

Oliver Krick was recalled and testified that Verdi lay in the creek with his feet toward the apple tree. Here the Commonwealth rested its case.

Mr. Elms then opened the case for the defense by addressing the jury. He stated that there had been a great deal of promiscuous shooting around West Berwick, which is contrary to the ordinance, and that special officers had been trying to break it up. He stated further that the defense would prove that the officers fired their revolvers only after the Italians had fired at them.

The first witness for the defense was W. H. Eyer who had surveyed the ground. Then the two defendants Belles and Nagle went on the stand to give their versions of the affair, and were corroborated by Wm. Huntsinger and Elijah Green. Owing to the necessity of going to press, we are unable to give the testimony of these witnesses. The case will probably go to the jury this afternoon.

THE COURTS.

[Continued from 1st page.]

trespass. Mary A. Creveling vs. Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick R. R., appeal from assessment of damages. Alveretta Kline vs. Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick R. R., trespass. Jacob R. Stine vs. J. J. Cherrington and N. C. Bair, trading as Bair and Cherrington, assumpsit. Elizabeth Marks vs. James Kostenbauder and G. C. Marks and D. G. Marks, administrators of Adam Marks deceased, feigned issue. Robert D. Yeager vs. Township of Locust, trespass. Samuel Fought vs. Frank G. Whitmoyer, appeal. Richard Rowe vs. Penna. Copper and Mining Co., assumpsit.

Judge Staples made a ruling that witnesses who did not answer to their names when called will forfeit the day's pay. The first trial taken up was that of Kostie Parschenki, charged with assault and battery with intent to commit rape on Mary Wargo, near Centuria on March 11th. The prosecutrix identified him, and Hugh Baslin who was near at the time, testified that he caught the defendant and took him to a justice's office, where he was bound over to court. The defendant denied that he was the man, but the jury found him guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25, costs of prosecution, and go to the penitentiary for three years.

Geo. H. Nelson was convicted of stealing chickens in Catawissa, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25, the costs, and go to county jail for 30 days.

It appeared that Jacob Fisher in doing some detective work, had proposed the stealing of the chickens to Nelson, and had furnished him with liquor to keep up his courage. Judge Staples remarked that he did not think much of such methods of procuring evidence.

Nolle prosequi were entered in the following cases, the same having been settled:

Commonwealth vs. Charles H. Sterner, charged by his wife with assault and battery. The couple had agreed upon terms of separation and the District Attorney, Mr. Dwy had permitted the charge to be withdrawn, provided that Sterner entered into a recognizance for his behavior toward his wife in the future and with the approval of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Tilden Hopper and others, charged with assault upon C. L. Zaner, was settled and a nolle pro. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Eli Robbins, charge f. and b., was nolle pro. because the case had been settled satisfactorily between the prosecutrix and defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Bowers, charged with assault and battery, case was settled.

Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Martin Walsh and Jennie Walsh, charge assault and battery, case settled.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Grant, case settled.

James Sweeney was put on trial, charged with breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny. He is eighteen years old, was without counsel, and the court appointed Hon. John G. Harman to defend him.

After consulting with the defendant a plea of not guilty was entered. It appeared that Nathan Houck, of Beaver, had employed

Sweeney on May 21st. Houck and his wife went to church and when they returned they found their house had been broken into and a gold watch valued at \$25, 3 silver watches and between \$3 and \$5 in gold had been taken.

The evidence was to the effect that Sweeney had opened the house to let in Joe Walter, who robbed the house. The testimony of Dietz and Mrs. Houck was to the effect that Sweeney had told them that he could have told them two weeks before that their house was going to be robbed.

Sweeney was the only witness called for the defendant. His story corroborated that of the prosecution except that he testified there had been no collusion in the planning of the robbing of the Houck home. He knew nothing of the plot on Walter's part to rob the house until he appeared at the house that afternoon when he intimidated Sweeney, threatening bodily harm unless he opened the door. The jury found him guilty and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25, the costs, and go to the penitentiary for two years and six months.

L. C. Mensch was appointed guardian of Mary R. Leader, a weak minded person, and to give bond in the sum of \$10,000, same to be approved by the Court.

John Raganus was tried and acquitted of the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Joseph Yetcomis. In a fight between the two John hit Joe in the head with a hatchet. So Joe said but the defendant denied the charge. Several witnesses were heard. This was a lower end booze case, and the jury said not guilty.

Subpoena in divorce awarded to Lizzie Ohl vs. W. Ohl, on grounds of cruelty and ill treatment which continued for a period of 3 years. Both parties are from Cleveland township.

The Court confirmed nisi the report of sale of real estate in estate of A. Dean, of Catawissa Borough. In petition for sale of real estate of Wm. B. Wagner, late of Locust township, deceased, the Court granted the petition, bond to be filed in the sum of \$10,000.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Tilden Hopper, James Hopper, Maurice Hopper and George Price, charge assault and battery, C. L. Zaner, prosecutor, a nolle pro. was allowed on the payment of costs. The defendants were called before the court and their recognizance in the sum of \$50 each for the period of a year was taken to keep the peace.

GRAND JURY RETURNS
The Grand Jury on Tuesday made the following returns.

Commonwealth vs. Will McNally charge larceny, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Kosti Parschenki, charge assault and battery with intent to rape, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. John Ragains, charge assault and battery with intent to kill, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. James Sweeney, alias Michael Goodlowe, charge breaking and entering, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Geist and Roy Brocky, charge malicious mischief, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Deene, charge larceny, not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Christiana Sarley, charge keeping disorderly house, true bill.

Commonwealth vs. W. P. Joyce et al., charge violation of the pure food laws, a true bill.

Wm. P. Joyce, arrested by Pure Food Agent Robert Simmers for selling oleomargarine for butter in West Berwick, plead guilty to the charge before Judge Staples on Tuesday and the Court sentenced him as follows: "The sentence of the Court is that you, Wm. P. Joyce, pay the costs of prosecution in this case; the expenses of analysis if any, and to pay to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a fine of \$100 for the uses and purposes

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to Take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome in Every Home.

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints; cures Constipation and Weakness peculiar to women.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over 30 years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, Dr. Kennedy has staked his personal and professional reputation on the statement that Favorite Remedy will do you good.

Send for a free trial bottle and booklet containing valuable medical advice on the treatment of various diseases. Write also for an "Easy Test" for finding out if you have kidney disease. Address Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y.

REMEMBER, the full name is Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y., and the price is \$1.00 (six bottles \$5.00) at all drug stores in the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

OUR FIRST BLANKET SALE

New Blankets and Comforters at 20% discount until September 2nd, after that regular marked prices will prevail.

10.00	Blankets	8.00
7.50	Blankets	6.00
5.00	Blankets	3.95
3.50	Comforters	2.80
3.00	Comforters	2.40
2.00	Comforters	1.60
1.50	Comforters	1.19

P. E. Hartman
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN
Hair Renewer
Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years.

provided for by the Act of 29th of May, 1901, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

Mrs. Christiana Sarley was tried for keeping a disorderly house in Berwick. The evidence did not sustain the charge, and Mr. Johnston, counsel for the defendant, asked the court to take the case from the jury. District Attorney Dwy concurred in the opinion that no case had been made out, and Judge Staples so charged the jury. A verdict of not guilty was rendered on Wednesday morning, prosecutor, Andrew J. Kincaid to pay the costs.

Charles Geist and Roy Brosius were charged with malicious mischief for placing spikes and nuts on the track of the P. & R. at Rupert. District Attorney Dwy stated that it was not alleged that this was done in malice, but to annoy the track walker. W. H. Rhawn, counsel for the railroad company, in a letter stated that the company would be satisfied to let the boys off with a reprimand. Judge Staples called them before him and after giving them some good advice let them go.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland.

In the matter of the Dissolution of the No. 416, Sept. Term, 1905, Righter Coal Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Righter Coal Company filed its petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, on the fourth day of August, 1905, praying for a decree of dissolution, and that the Court have fixed September 15th, 1905, at ten o'clock, A. M., for hearing said application for dissolution, when and where all persons interested can attend if they deem it expedient, and show cause against the granting of the prayer of said petitioner.

S. P. WOLVERTON, Solicitor for Petitioner.

You'll Not be Happy till your Feet are Easy.

When in need of Shoes come in and we will fit your feet with good comfortable shoes.

Shoes made of Good, Honest Material by Good Practical Shoemakers.

W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

USE BLACK DIAMOND WHISKY

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLEY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.



NOW IS THE TIME of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,
438 Centre St. Bell Phone

Beagle Studio,

Prompt attention given
Photographic Work

Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromid Enlargements, Made at Short Notice.

The Beagle Studio
MAIN AND CENTRE STS

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to finest cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping. Royal Baking Powder makes hot breads, cakes and pastry wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. Qualities that are peculiar to it alone.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*